Newport Mercury.

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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the United space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALBONE LODGE No. 34, N. E. O. P., William H. Thomas, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Robert Laurie, President; Robert Johnston, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., James F. Beaumont, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meet every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 7077, M. W. A., F. Augustus Wardi, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer, Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tuesday evenings of each month.

Local Matters.

Pastoral Reception.

Thursday evening the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church tendered the annual reception to the pastor, Rev. Geo. Whitefield Mead, and Mrs. Mead. The reception was held in the vestry of the church and was a most delightful affair. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner B. Reynolds assisted in receiving. Mr. Mead gave a brief address of welcome in a few well chosen words, after which a musical and literary programme was rendered. There were vocal solos by Mr. John McKay, Miss Gosling, and Bennie McLyman, and recitations and impersonations by Mr. Dix. A chorus of eight voices composed of young girls, under the direction of Mrs. Fay Downing, gave a very pretty drill, which elicited much applause. Following the programme a light collation was served.

The success of the affair was due to the untiring efforts of the entertainment committee, consisting of Mrs. George H. Taylor, Mrs. G. H. Burnham, Mrs. Orin Alger, Mrs. M. S. Holm and Mrs. Eugene W. Weeden.

City Property Sold.

Thursday morning a large crowd assembled in the old city hall to buy or see others buy the old furniture which was to be disposed of at auction. The furniture from the various abandoned city offices had been collected in the old building. There was quite a collection of stuff of more or less value. Eugene C. O'Neill was the auctioneer.

As a rule the property brought good prices. Some stuff was sold which could have no possible value, save as souvenirs. Other articles possessed considerable intrinsic value such as roll top desks, swivel chairs, etc. The desks brought high figures, probably all that they were worth. Aldermen Shepley and Hamilton were conspicuous among the buyers and bought up a number of articles at generous figures.

Government tug Nina has returned from Block Island to New York. The trip was for the purpose of destroying two derelicts, coal barges Hudson and Robert Ingle Carter. They broke adrift from tug Teaser off Montauk Point on the night of November 9, and foundered on the shoals of Nantucket. The Nina found the wrecks in 13 fathoms of water on the southwest ledge, two and a half miles from the whistling buoy, southeast of Block Island. Both wrecks were destroyed by the use of service gun cotton mines.

Hon. Nathan W. Littlefield of Pawtucket, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, is reported as being more comfortable, and there is hope for his recovery. Mr. Littlefield is well known in this city where he was formerly principal of the Rogers High School.

A portion of a body that was washed ashore on Block Island, on Thursday, is supposed to be that of one of the crew of the barge Hudson which went down in the gale of early November.

The marriage of Miss Elsie French and Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will take place at Zabriskie Memorial Church on Monday, January 14.

Retirement Fund Entertainment

The teachers of Calvert School will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Teachers' Retirement Fund on the evenings of December 19 and 20, at Calvert School. The entertainment begins at 8 o'clock and the price of admission is 25 cents. A cantata, "The Meeting of the Nations," will be given by the pupils of the school, under the direction of Miss Sinister, supervisor of music in the public schools. Cake, candy, fancy articles, etc., will be on sale.

The Teachers' Retirement Fund grows but slowly. On August last there was on deposit $1811. A deduction of one per cent. from teachers' salaries adds about $400 a year. A conservative estimate places the amount required to establish the fund at $20,000. At the present rate of increase it will be some time before the fund will be of benefit to the teachers. There is no more worthy object before the public today than this. In order to maintain the high standard of our public schools the teachers devote the best years of their lives to this nerve-racking, health-destroying occupation. Many of them have relatives dependent upon them for support and few there are who can lay by any considerable part of their salaries to provide for the necessities of age. This fund, when it assumes respectable proportions, will provide support for those whom ill health or age has rendered incapable of performing their duties. The fund will not be regarded as a charity. The system of contributions by teachers will allow all those entitled to its benefits to partake of them without losing their self-respect.

But the growth of the fund is slow. The people of Newport should hasten to provide for those upon whom the moral and intellectual development of the city depends.

Torpedo Boat Disabled.

Newport is not the only place where the government torpedo boats meet with disaster. The Cushing has had a disastrous experience in the Sound which may lay her up for considerable time, necessitating extensive repairs. Wednesday morning she left New York bound for the Torpedo Station here, but was obliged to put into Bridgeport and abandon her trip for the time at least. The vessel has been out of commission and at the Brooklyn navy yard since the Spanish war. She was put in commission about a month ago, and last Wednesday morning left the navy yard on her first cruise in two years. Her engines were untried, and soon after she left the navy yard at 10:30 a. m. she experienced trouble with them.

A strong northwest wind prevailed. After leaving the calm water inside of Stepping Stone light, she met the full force of the waves. Her commander and crew of 20 men experienced difficulty in keeping her afloat. The waves dashed completely over her at times, and before she had gone far the blower which forces the draft to the fires gave out. This impeded her progress, and then the feed pump broke down, rendering it still more difficult to keep her head against the sea. She plunged along to the eastward, and at 2.30 p. m., the aft engine broke. The forward engine still remained intact, and under one stack she proceeded to Bridgeport, where she anchored inside the breakwater.

The government are still making extensive surveys at Portsmouth Grove, the land purchased for a coaling station and other purposes. The land bought by the government amounts to one hundred and forty-eight acres, and it is understood that work be begun soon on a wharf and other extensive improvements. It is the intention to make this one of the largest stations of the kind under control of the general government.

Mrs. Ann Gould Stevens, widow of Benjamin C. Stevens, died at her home on Powel avenue on Thursday in her eighty third year. She was the mother of City Clerk William G. Stevens and of Mr. Francis M. Stevens. Funeral services will be held at her late residence this afternoon at one o'clock.

There is considerable talk about the proposed action of the incoming city council in regard to city officials, much of which is entirely unfounded, as the members of the new council have held no conference as yet and the subject of city officers has not been considered.

The Messrs. Walsh Brothers are soon to make extensive additions and improvements to their store on Thames street. They will enlarge the place by taking in the store now occupied by Messrs. Nuss & Atwater.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island will meet this year on the first day of January and in the new State House. The members will hardly know how to act when they get into ex-Gov. Ladd's marble palace.

Congressman Bull returned to Washington last Sunday evening.

Recent Deaths.

Ezra J. Barker.

Mr. Ezra J. Barker died at his home on Broadway on Friday evening of last week, in his seventy-third year. He had been in failing health for some years but recently suffered two strokes of paralysis, which resulted in his death. He leaves a widow, one son, Capt. A. A. Barker of the 20th U. S. Volunteers, and two daughters, Mrs. John D. Richardson and Miss Barker.

Mr. Barker was one of the best known citizens of Newport and had been prominent in municipal affairs. He was born in Middletown and for some years conducted a farm in that town, later coming to Newport and opening a store on Broadway for the sale of groceries and grain. Upon retiring from business he was succeeded by his son, Captain A. A. Barker, who conducted the business until he departed for the Spanish war as an officer of the First Rhode Island regiment.

Mr. Barker served several terms in the common council and one term in the board of aldermen. He was also at one time a member of the board of health. He was a successful business man and a man whose opinion was valued in municipal affairs.

Funeral services were held from his late residence on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. J. M. Estes of the Friends' church officiating. The bearers were four nephews of the deceased.

Wrecked in the Storm.

Sloop Mary Emma, owned and commanded by Captain John F. Carter, of Perth Amboy, went ashore on Sachuest Point during the severe storm of Tuesday evening. Captain Carter and his crew of three men reached shore safely and were cared for at a nearby house. The sloop was bound light for New York from Hyannis. As the storm drew on the captain, fearing heavy weather, attempted to run up the East river for shelter. Wind and tide combined to oppose the passage and two anchors were put out. One was carried away almost immediately and the other could not hold the vessel off the shore. The sloop soon struck the rocks and the crew landed and hurried to the house of Mr. Herman F. Peckham where they were made comfortable.

After their immediate physical needs had been attended to, the crew returned to their vessel and hastily stripped her of rigging and everything worth saving. The sloop was only about 8 years old and was not insured.

The annual memorial service by Newport Lodge of Elks was held in the lodge room in the Newton Building on Sunday afternoon last, there being an unusually large attendance, both of members and others. During the year just passed there has been no death in the lodge. Rev. Charles H. Porter Jr., pastor of Channing Memorial church, delivered the address and the eulogy was by Mr. J. Stacy Brown, city solicitor. Both gentlemen delivered interesting addresses, which held the closest attention of all present. Music was by the Harry K. Howard orchestra and a quartette consisting of Miss Carley, Mrs. Irons, Mr. Irons and Mr. Smith. The officers of the lodge performed the ritual.

The council of the Narragansett district has granted the Sea View railroad a right to lay tracks on Beach street, Narragansett Pier. This extension will enable the cars to reach Exchange place, in the very centre of the village. This will prove a great convenience for all those who patronize the line. Newport people especially will be well pleased, for that is the popular way for Newporters to reach the Pier. The travel from here last summer was quite large and will be larger next. All that is wanted to make this an ideal route is an electric road across Conanicut Island and a spur track to the ferry landing at Saunderstown, both of which will come before long.

Mr. Stephen S. Vars, who feeds the pigeons every day on Washington square, is the recipient each day of a bushel of corn, the gift of H. L. Marsh & Co., the grain dealers.

Mr. George R. Tompkins, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Border, in Pottersville, Mass., has returned to his home in this city.

Senator Wetmore and family are located at their residence on K street, Washington.

Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, who is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, is reported as comfortable.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Almy have started for California where they will spend the winter.

Newport Catholic Association.

President—Thomas W. Lyons.
Vice President—J. J. Martin.
Recording Secretary—M. A. Sullivan.
Financial Secretary—T. J. Williams.
Treasurer—L. A. Martin.
Collector—L. F. Sullivan.
Librarian—C. A. Wahlgren.
Sergeant-at-arms—M. Butler, Jr.

Church Federation.

A meeting of delegates from the various churches of the city was held in the chapel of the United Congregational Church Monday evening for the purpose of forming a federation of the local churches. The delegates from the various churches were as follows: First Baptist, Rev. Brewer G. Boardman, Deacons F. S. Barker and D. A. Patt; Second Baptist, Rev. J. Frank Fleming, Deacon B. B. Coggeshall; United Congregational, Rev. T. C. McClelland, Ph. D., William P. Buffum, Gardner S. Perry; Trinity, Rev. Henry M. Stone, Rev. E. J. Bennen, Robert C. Cottrell, Thomas G. Brown; First Methodist Episcopal, Rev. T. E. Chandler, J. W. Horton, Benjamin F. Thurston; Union Congregational, Rev. Byron Gunner; Central Baptist, Deacon T. Mumford Seabury, A. K. Sherman, Samuel W. Marsh; Emmanuel, John M. Taylor, Andrew K. McMahon; Channing Memorial, Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr., Charles T. Hopkins; Thames Street Methodist Episcopal, Rev. C. H. Smith, R. S. Burlingame, W. L. Tisdale; St. George's, Freeborn S. White; Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Israel Derricks, S. T. D., James S. Downs, George Williams; First Presbyterian, Rev. George W. Mead, Gardiner B. Reynolds, Alexander Miller.

The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Brewer G. Boardman, after which organization was effected by the election of Rev. Geo. Whitefield Mead as chairman and Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, secretary. Dr. McClelland then made a statement of the purposes and plans for the meeting, stating that the object was to organize the religious forces of the city so that the churches might co-operate in religious work. The first step would be to take a census of the city to discover the religious preference of households and such other facts as would aid the Federation in the prosecution of its aim. The provisional committee recommended the appointment of an executive committee with power to act, the apportionment of the expense of taking the census, the election of a treasurer and a supervisor of the census. The recommendation was adopted.

The executive committee was as follows: Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, chairman; Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr., secretary; Mr. Gardner S. Perry, treasurer; Mr. William P. Buffum, supervisor; Rev. Emery H. Porter, Rev. T. E. Chandler; Messrs. A. K. Sherman and Gardiner B. Reynolds, with the officers of the meeting, as members ex-officio.

Rev. Henry Morgan Stone closed the meeting with prayer. Subsequently a meeting of the executive committee was held to appoint sub-committees and arrange to begin the work immediately.

Francis M. Morrison of Worcester, attorney for the Montauk, Shinnecock, Mohegan and Narragansett Tribes of Indians, met representatives at Westerly Monday of the several tribes. He is listing the members of the tribes, with their pedigrees, and already has 1000 names. The work was not completed Monday, but will be taken up again, Dec. 31. Mr. Morrison expects to appear before the Senate committee on Indian affairs shortly, when the tribal rights will be discussed.

An inventory of the estate of the late Sarah E. Gardner, filed in the probate court on Monday, shows the value of the estate to be about $24,000. It will be remembered that Mrs. Gardner was the old colored woman who was found dead in her home on Caleb Earle street some time ago. She was supposedly poor but left a will bequeathing her property to the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In the United States court in Providence, on Tuesday, the case of Jacob Ryder vs. George P. Lawton of this city, was up for trial. The plaintiff charged that defendant had rented him a dangerous horse, without warning, and the result was a runaway. He wanted $10,000 for damages. The claim of the defense was to the effect that the plaintiff was not a capable driver. After being out about 15 minutes the jury returned a verdict for Mr. Lawton.

The "Jolly Dozen" whist club met at the residence of Miss Sarah Neff on Broadway Thursday evening. The first prizes fell to Miss Ethel Burbidge and Mr. Cornelius Moore. After whist was ended a most enjoyable hour was spent by the young people. Refreshments were served during the evening.

The Rhode Island State Grange will meet in annual session in Roger Williams' Grange hall, East Providence, next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Topham leave today for a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Fogarty at New Rochelle, N. Y.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Mrs. Julia A. Burke a lot of land in Jamestown, containing 6,600 square feet, to Mr. Louis W. Anthony. This lot is bounded northerly 110 feet on further land of grantor, easterly 60 feet, and southerly 110 feet, on land of L. W. Anthony and westerly 60 feet on Cole street and comprises lot No. 53 on the so called "Howland Plat."

City Council.

A Commission Authorized to Investigate City's Rights in Long Wharf and Devise Plans for Improvement—Old City Hall Rented.

The regular meeting of the city council, the last for the year, was held Tuesday evening, Mayor Boyle presiding in the board of aldermen and Councilman William B. Sherman, Jr., in the common council.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

Poor Department,	$63 88
City Asylum,	620 84
Fire Department,	57 63
Public Schools,	8,0[illegible] 28
Health and Sanitation,	1[illegible] 5 17
Streets and Highways,	1,2[illegible]5 15
Sidewalks,	171 95
Public Parks,	1,263 19
New City Hall,	3,365 20
Water Supply,	2,[illegible] 00
Dog Fund,	31 00
Burial Grounds,	50 00
Touro Jews' Synagogue Fund,	10 00
Thomas Chapman Estate,	30 00
Ward Meetings,	119 65
Lighting Streets,	4,132 38
Public Buildings,	783 13
Books, Stationery and Printing,	68 23
Incidentals,	689 68
	$27,518 36

The committee on streets and highways reported recommending the adoption of a resolution authorizing the mayor to appoint a commission consisting of one member of the board of aldermen, two members of the common council and other citizens not members of the present City Council, to ascertain what rights the city has to Long wharf as a public highway, to report definite plans and proposals for securing all necessary rights, and to present plans and estimates for improving the roadway and sidewalks of the wharf, the commission to have power to secure clerical and other necessary assistance. In the common council there was some discussion of the recommendation but the resolution was passed by both branches.

On recommendation of the committee on fire department, a resolution was adopted ordering that the fire alarm wires on Coggeshall and Ruggles avenues be placed underground, and making a special appropriation of $725 for that purpose.

The committee on public property reported, recommending that the one bid received for the rent of the old city hall be accepted, and submitting a resolution authorizing the committee to execute a lease for one year with a privilege of extension to five. The only bid received was from D. E. Sullivan and was for $604 a year. He was to use the building for buying and selling general merchandise and not for liquors. The resolution was the subject of considerable discussion in the common council. Objection was raised to the five year clause and it was felt by some of the members that bids should be advertised for again on the ground that the amount offered was too small. The resolution was finally adopted.

Street lights were ordered as follows: Electric arc light at Gould and Warner streets and naptha or gas lights at Coddington and Wanton streets, and on Pelzka court. The resolution authorizing the transfer of the city's lighting contract from the Newport Illuminating Company to the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company was called from the table and passed. The hose tower resolution, as amended by the common council at the last meeting striking out the clause giving the committee power to act, was sent to the board of aldermen, where it was laid on the table. A resolution was adopted authorizing the payment of wardens and clerks at $2.50 each for their services at the party caucuses, and appropriating $150 for that purpose.

A resolution appropriating $925 for a granolithic roadway in the rear of the city hall was killed in the common council by failure to receive the necessary three fourths vote.

The tax collector was authorized to collect, without penalty, from Nancy Hazard a tax on $25,000 of personal property and to charge off all other taxes against her.

Petitions were received and referred as follows: For improvements to sidewalks on Market square, streets and highways; for improvements to Mary street opposite the Children's Home, streets and highways; for abatement of sewer nuisance on Coddington wharf, streets and highways with power: for the appointment of an expert board of health, apart from the city council and comprising at least three practicing physicians of the city with executive authority, committee on ordinances; for repairs to Old Beach road, streets and highways. A claim of damages against the city for injuries sustained by reason of the condition of Mary street was filed by Mary M. Fitzgerald, the claim being for $4,000. It was referred to committee on streets and highways. A deed to Sheffield avenue presented by abutters was referred to committee on streets and highways with power. An invitation to attend the fair of the Carpenters and Joiners Union was received and accepted.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In the board of aldermen a communication from Cope Whitehouse to the police commission was laid on the table. Petitions asking that public highways be declared in Butler street and Hunter avenue were received and hearings ordered for January 3. One plumber's license was granted. Francis Stanhope was appointed to take the census of births. An alleged nuisance case, reported by Alderman O'Neill, was referred to the committee on health and sanitation.

A hearing was given by the board on the report of commissioners to extend Bachelle's court, McAllister's court and Ashhurst place. Decrees were ordered and the damages fixed as follows: Bachelle's court—Newport Gaslight Company, $500; Patrick J. Healy, $400; McAllister's court—Patrick and Ann Walsh, $1,600. Ashhurst place—Frances S. and Stephen P. Barker, $781.65.

Tiverton.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate was held Monday in the Town Hall; a full board present.

IN COURT OF PROBATE.—Inventory of the estate of Margaret McDermott received, allowed and ordered recorded.

Permission granted to Job Wordell, administrator, to sell the articles mentioned in inventory of Margaret McDermott, at less price than inventoried.

Notice ordered on petition of Rodman Carr, to be appointed administrator on the estate of Elizabeth Carr.

Inventory of the estate of Charles Macomber and Balthayar Caya, received, allowed and ordered recorded.

Hannah L. Mosher appointed guardian of the estate of Warren H. Mosher, minor. Bond $300; surety George F. Cottrell; appraisers, George F. Nickerson, Joseph F. Rose, Samuel M. Rose. Emerson F. Ash appointed custodian of the property of the late Isaac G. White.

The final account of George R. Lawton, executor of the will of Nathan Grinnell, continued to January, 1901.

IN TOWN COUNCIL.—Alonzo F. Hart was appointed to take the birth census. George W. Potter was appointed police constable.

At the tea party and sale given Thanksgiving eve in the Primitive Methodist Church, N. Tiverton, $75 was cleared. The Temple Chapel bazaar and entertainment held last week cleared $105.

The Tiverton Literary Club met with Mrs. Benjamin Barker Monday evening. To the roll-call each member responded with a quotation from Longfellow. Other exercises were, "The Builders", Miss Grace E. Manchester; Reading, "The Windmill", Miss Mabel Osborne; "Current events" Mrs. F. H. Davis. The study of the poem selected for the evening followed by the twenty three members present.

Election of Officers.

Excelsior Lodge I. O. O. F.

At the annual election of officers of Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., held on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected:

Noble Grand—George W. Bacheller, Jr.
Vice Grand—Samuel M. Starratt.
Recording Secretary—Perry B. Dawley.
Financial Secretary—Allen C. Griffith, P. G.
Treasurer—John B. Allen, P. G.
Trustees—William S. Lawton, William Allen, P. G.; Eugene Schueler.

The Grand Master and board will officially visit this lodge on Tuesday evening December 18.

Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5.

Commander—Arthur R. Tuell.
Senior Vice Commander—A. L. Trowbridge.
Junior Vice Commander—T. M. Freeborn.
Quartermaster—Charles E. Harvey.
Surgeon—Robert Cradle.
Chaplain—William S. Bailey.
Officer of the Day—William P. Smith.
Officer of the Guard—George W. Taylor.
Inner Guard—John Y. Hudson.
Outer Guard—Frank Crampton.
Delegates to Department Encampment—Charles E. Harvey, George A. Pritchard, A. L. Trowbridge.
Alternates—William B. West, Peter W. Townsend, James Sheehan.
Trustees—Charles E. Harvey, Charles H. Clarke, William S. Bailey.
Relief Committee—Edward N. Lawton, Thomas M. Freeborn, Nathan Wood.
Auditing Committee—Charles H. Clarke, George A. Pritchard, Edward N. Lawton.

Brotherhood of Philip and Andrew of the United Congregational Church.

President—Benjamin G. Oman.
Vice President—Edward C. Brown.
Secretary—George E. Speer.
Treasurer—George S. Langley.
Chairman of Social Committee—George Ward.
Chairman of Pastor's Aid Committee—William McLeod.
Chairman of Culture Committee—Gardiner C. Easton.

Newport Council, Knights of Columbus.

Chaplain—Rev. Louis J. Deady.
Grand Knight—John J. Flood.
Deputy Grand Knight—Thomas F. Martin.
Chancellor—James A. Dunphy.
Recording Secretary—J. F. J. O'Connor.
Financial Secretary—Frank Sharkey.
Treasurer—Thomas J. Murphy.
Lecturer—Edward F. Sullivan.
Advocate—John C. Burke.
I. G.—M. J. Durnan.
O. G.—E. A. Keating.
Trustees—James J. Traught, Thomas J. Ronayne, Thomas B. Reagan, Daniel F. Shea, William Quick.
Delegate to the State Council—James B. Cottrell, Jr.

Bishop Headricken Council, No. 270, Catholic Benevolent Legion.

President—Patrick M. Shea.
Vice President—Patrick J. Dooley.
Chaplain—Rev. Louis J. Deady.
Orator—Roger McCormick.
Secretary—George W. Callahan.
Treasurer—James Goldie.
Collector—William J. Christmas.
Marshal—D. I. Moriarty.
Guard—Michael Dwyer.
Trustees—Patrick Hunt, James Corrigan, Edward F. Delaney.

Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.

Noble Grand—Gustavus Stimpson.
Vice Grand—Robert C. Ebbs.
Recording Secretary—B. Hammett Stevens.
Treasurer—John M. Taylor.
Financial Secretary—C. Philip Frank.
Trustees—James T. Wright, George W. Wright, John H. Brierley.
Janitor—John Pitman.
Organist—William G. Tew.

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CHAPTER XIV.

Mid October. The Queen of the Fleet, the finest transport of the Pacific service, thronged with boys in blue at last ordered on to Manila, lay at the wharf at Honolulu, awaiting her commander's orders to cast loose. In strong force and with stentorian voices, the Primeval Dudes joined in rollicking chorus to the crashing accompaniment of their band, and, when they could take time to rest, the crowd ashore set up a cheer. The Hawaiian national band, in spotless white, forming huge and melodious circle on the wharf, vied with the musicians from the states in the spirit and swing of their stirring airs. "Aloha Oe! Aloha Oe!" chorused the surging throng, afloat and ashore, as wreaths and garlands—the leis of the islanders—were twined or hung about some favorite officer or favored man. The troops still held to service in Hawaii shouted good-will and good-by to those ordered on to the Philippines. The Dudes of the Queen, and the lads from the prairies and the mountains on other transports anchored in the deep but narrow harbor, yelled soldierly condolence to those condemned to stay. The steam of the 'scape pipe roared loudly and belched dense white clouds on high, swelling the uproar. Dusky little Kanaka boys, diving for nickels and paddling tireless about the ship, added their shrill cries to the clamor. The captain, in his natty uniform of blue and gold, stepped forth upon the bridge to take command, and raised his banded cap in recognition of the constant cheer from the host ashore and the throng of blue shirts on the forecastle head. Then arose another shout, as a veteran officer, in the undress uniform of a general, appeared upon that sacred bound, and, bowing to the crowd, was escorted by the captain to the end overlooking the animated scene below; and then the signal was given, the heavy lines were cast off and hauled swiftly in, the massive screw began slowly to churn the waters at the stern, and gently, almost imperceptibly at first, the Queen slid noiselessly along the edge of the dock, to the accompaniment of a little volley of flowers and garlands tossed from eager hands, and a cheer of godspeed from the swarm of upturned faces. And then there uprose another shout, a shout of mingled merriment, surprise and applause; for all on a sudden there darted up the stairway from the crowded promenade deck to the sacred perch above, defiant of the lettered warning: "Passengers are not allowed upon the bridge," a dainty vision in filmy white, and all in the next moment there appeared at the general's side, smiling, bowing, blowing kisses, waving adieux, all sparkle, animation, radiance and rejoicing, a bewitching little figure, in the airiest, loveliest of summer toilets. The Red Cross nurses on the deck below looked at one another and gasped. Two brave army girls, wives of wounded officers in the Philippines, who by special dispensation were making the voyage on the Queen, glanced quickly at each other and said—nothing audible. The general, lifting his cap, but looking both deprecation and embarrassment, fell back and gave his place at the white rail to the new arrival, and colored high when she suddenly turned and took his arm. The captain, trying not to see her or to appear conscious of this infraction of a stringent rule and invasion of his dignity, grew redder as he shouted rapid orders and swung his big, beautiful ship well out into the stream. The guns of the Bennington boomed a deafening salute as the Queen turned her sharp nose toward the open sea; and almost the last thing Honolulu saw of her human freight was the tiny, dainty, winsome little figure in white, waving a spotless kerchief in fond farewell. Once clear of the narrow entrance the big troopship headed westward toward the setting sun, shook free the reins, as it were, and, followed by less favored craft, sped swiftly on her way, Witchie Garrison, the latest addition to the passenger list, entirely at home, if not actually in command.

Leaning on the general's arm an hour later and deftly piloting that bewildered veteran up and down the breezy deck, she came, just as she had planned to come, face to face once more with Stanley Armstrong. Well she knew that under the escort of that exalted rank she was safe from any possibility of cross question or interference. Well she knew that had he heard of her sudden determination to go to Honolulu she could not have escaped stern interrogation, possibly something worse; and her heart failed her when she realized that the man who had gauged her shallow nature years before, now held a lash over her head in the shape of the paper that mad vanity had prompted her to write and send to the officer of the guard the day that Stewart sailed. What madness it was, indeed, yet how could she have dreamed it would fall into the hands of the man of all others she feared and respected—the one man who, had he but cared, could years ago have had her love, the man who, because he cared not, had won her hate! And, now that he held or had held this paper—nothing less than a forged order in her husband's name as aide-de-camp to Gen. Drayton, she could have cowered at his feet in her terror of him, yet braved him with smiles, sweetness and gayety, with arch merriment and joyous words, quitting for the moment the general's arm that she might extend to him both her little white-gloved hands. Gravely he took the left in his left while with the right he raised his forage cap in combined salute to the woman and to his superior officer. Gravely and almost instantly he released it, and listened in helpless patience to her torrent of playful words; but his eyes were on the general's face as though he would ask could he, the general, know the true character of the woman he had honored above all her sisterhood on board, in thus taking her to the bridge whereon neither officer nor man nor nurse nor army wife had presumed to set foot in all the six days' run from San Francisco; as though he would ask if the general knew just what she was, this blithe, dainty, winsome little thing that nestled so confidingly—indeed, so snugly—close to his battered side, and who had virtually taken possession of him in the face of an envious and not too silent circle of her own sex. Truth to tell, the chief would rather have escaped. He was but an indifferent sailor, and the Queen's long, lazy roll over the ocean surges was exciting in his inner consciousness a longing for cracked ice and champagne. He had known her but the few days the Queen remained in port, coaling and preparing for the onward voyage across the broad Pacific; but a great functionary of the general government had told him a pathetic tale the very day of his first peep at the Royal Hawaiian hotel, had given him a capital dinner at that famous hostelry, whereat she appeared in charming attire, and in a flow of spirits simply irresistible. Her sallies of wit had made him roar with delight; her mimicry of one or two conscientious but ardulated dames who had come over on the Queen, bound as nurses for Manila, had tickled him to the verge of apoplexy; but when later she backed him into the coolest corner of the "lanai" with the plash of fountain close at hand, and the sweet music of Berger's famous band floating softly on the evening air, and told him how her father had loved to talk of his, the general's, dash and daring in the great days of the great war, and led him on to tell of his campaigns in the Shenandoah and the west, listening with dilated eyes and parted lips, the campaigner himself was captivated, and she had her will. A great senator had told him how she had come thither to nurse a gallant young officer in her husband's regiment, how she had pulled the boy through the perils of brain fever until he was now convalescent and going on to rejoin his comrades in Manila, and she, she was pining to reach her husband now serving on Gen. Drayton's staff. Other women were aboard the Queen; could not Gen. Crabb find room for her? It is hard for a soldier to refuse a pretty woman or a prominent member of the committee on military affairs. There was not a vacant stateroom on the ship. Officers were sleeping three or four in a room, so were the Red Cross nurses; and the two army wives already aboard had been assigned a little cubbyhole of a cabin in which only one could dress at a time. There were only two apartments on the big craft that were not filled to their capacity—the room occupied by that sea monarch, the captain, and that which, from having been the "ladies boudoir," had been fitted up for the accommodation of the general. The piano had been wheeled out on deck, the writing table stowed away, and a fine new wide brass bedstead, with dainty white curtains and mosquito bar, a large bureau and a washstand had been moved in, and these, with easy-chairs, electric fans, electric lights and abundant air, made it the most desirable room on the ship. Even Armstrong, colonel commanding the troops aboard, was compelled to share his little cabin with his adjutant, and the general's aides were bundled into a "skimpy" box between decks. There really seemed no place for Mrs. Garrison aboard, especially when it was found that the passenger list was to be increased by three, a surgeon and two officers going forward from Honolulu; and one of these was our old friend and once light-hearted Billy Gray, now nearly convalescent, but weak and, as all could see, feverishly eager to get on to Manila.

All this was explained to the senator. It was even suggested that there was room for Mrs. Garrison on the Louisiana, a safe old tub, if she was slow; but Mrs. Frank looked so pathetic and resigned when this arrangement was suggested that no one had the hardihood to actually dwell upon it, and the senator said it was a shame to think of it. With whom of her own sex could she associate on that long, hot voyage ahead of them? Why not transfer some of the Red Cross nurses to the Louisiana? Mrs. Garrison had no objections, but they had; and the surgeon in charge made prompt and vigorous protest. He knew Mrs. Frank, and she knew him and did not in the least despair. She still had a plan. There was a cozy dinner one evening—just the evening before the departure of the Queen, and the gallant captain of the ship, the veteran general, the quartermaster in charge of transportation, the member of the senate military committee, some charming girls—but none so charming as Mrs. Garrison—were of the party. There was some sentiment and much champagne, as a result of which, at one a. m., the big-hearted sea monarch aforementioned swore by the bones of his ancestors in the slimy grasp of Davy Jones that that sweet little woman shouldn't have to go a-begging for accommodations on his ship. If the general would condescend to move into his room, by thunder, he'd sleep up in his foul-weather den next the chart room, and Mrs. Garrison—God bless her!—could take the general's room, and be queen of the ship—queen of the Queen—queen of queens—by Jupiter! and here's her health with all honor! A soldier, of course, could be no less gallant than a sailor, especially as the captain's room was a bit better than the "Boudoir," and had an ice chest and contents that the veteran campaigner was bidden to consider his own. The agreement was clinched that very night before the party broke up; and little Mrs. Frank shed tears of gratitude upon the general's coat sleeve and threw kiss after kiss to the handsome sailor as she hung over the balusters of the broad veranda and waved them away in their swift-running cabs, and then danced off to her room and threw herself on the bed after a mad pirouette about the spacious apartment, and laughed and laughed until real tears trickled from her eyes, and then gave orders to be called at seven o'clock. She meant to be up and aboard that ship with all her luggage before sense and repentance could come with the morning sun—before either soldier or sailor could change his mind.

To the amaze of the women already aboard, to the grave annoyance of Col. Armstrong, to the joy of poor Billy Gray, and the mischievous merriment of several youngsters on the commissioned list, Mrs. Frank Garrison, the latest arrival, became sole occupant of the finest room on the ship; and if was a bower of lilies and tropical fruit and flowers the breezy day she sailed away from the bay of Honolulu.

No time need be wasted in telling the effect of this "assignment to quarters."

Prolific a source of squabble as it is custom ashore it becomes intensified afloat, and, when coupled with it came a shaking up and rearrangement of seats at table, all hope of harmony vanished on the instant. The two brave young army girls still retained their seats at the captain's table; but two most estimable young women, Red Cross nurses, were dropped therefrom and transferred to that of the second officer on the port side, much to the comfort of a rather large percentage of their sisterhood who had regarded their previous elevation with feelings of not unmixed gratification. Then officers who had been seated with the general's staff had to vacate in favor of Mrs. Frank and Dr. Probey and Lieut. Billy Gray, whose father and the chief were long-time chums, and the Red Cross nurses who had been at the first officer's table fell back to that of the third. It was every bit as good as the other, but it didn't sound so, and they couldn't see it; and there were faces sour as the product of the ship's baker when that evening all hands went down to dinner, and the silence maintained, or the ominously subdued tone of the talk, at the other tables was in marked contrast with the hilarity that prevailed where sat the gray-haired, ruddy-cheeked old chief and the laughing coterie that listened to the fun that fell from the lips of Witchie Garrison. Armstrong, silent and somber, at the captain's right, looking forward from time to time, saw only one face at the general's table that was not lighted up with merriment; it was the face of the boy he envied, if envy of this kind ever entered into his heart, and he wondered as he looked at Billy's curly head what could have come over that glad young life to leave so deep a shadow on his handsome face.

One night, just one week later, Armstrong's eyes were opened. More than once in the meanwhile he had invited the young officer's confidence, and Billy, who three months earlier had been all gratitude and frankness, protested there was nothing on his mind. He had been very ill, that was all. As to

He knew Gray's voice at once.

Canker's charges they were simply rot. He hadn't the faintest inkling what had become of the purloined letters any more than he had of the whereabouts of his Delta Sig friend, young Morton, now officially proclaimed a deserter. But Armstrong heard more tales of Witchie's devotions to him in his illness, and the slow convalescence that ensued, noted how the boy's eyes followed her about the deck, and how many a time he would seek her side, even when other men were reading, walking or chatting with her. Armstrong looked with wonderment that was close allied to incredulity and pain. Was it possible that this blithe lad, who had won such a warm interest in the heart of such a girl as Amy Lawrence, could be forgetful of her, faithless to her, and fascinated now by this selfish and shallow butterfly? It was incredible!

But was it? The days had grown hotter, the nights closer, and the air between decks was stifling when the sea rolled high and closed the ports. Officers had taken to snoozing up on deck in steamer chairs. By an unwritten law the port side of the promenade deck was given up to them after 11 at night; but the women folk had the run of the starboard side at any hour when the crew were not washing down decks. Armstrong had been far forward about two o'clock one breathless night to see for himself the condition of things in the hospital under the forecastle. The main deck was crowded with sleeping forms of soldiers who found it impossible to stand the heat below; so on his return, instead of continuing along the gangway, he decided to climb the iron ladder from the main to the promenade deck. It would land him at the forward end of the starboard side. There he could smoke a cigar in peace and quiet. It was high time everybody was asleep.

But as his head and eyes reached the level of the deck he became suddenly aware of a couple huddled close together in the shelter of a canvas screen, and under the steps leading aloft to the bridge. He knew Gray's voice at once, and Gray was pleading. He knew her tones of old, and she was imperative, and listening with obvious impatience, for, almost at the instant of his arrival she spoke, low, yet distinctly: "Do as I say; do as I beg you when we reach Manila, and then come—and see how I can reward."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Correct Time.

Smith—When did you come back from the mountains, Robinson?

Robinson—When the landlord and the mosquito sent in their bills.—Puck.

Life at High Temperature.

In a perfectly dry atmosphere animal life can exist at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This is 88 degrees above the boiling point of water.—Science.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of Republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy.

The recent troubles in China spring from the antiforeign agitation which for the past three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the character of the Chinese races and in the traditions of their government. The telegraph and the railway spreading over their land, the steamers plying on their waterways, the merchant and the missionary penetrating year by year farther to the interior, became to the Chinese mind types of an alien invasion, changing the course of their national life and fraught with vague forebodings of disaster to their beliefs and their self control.

Posting of antiforeign placards became a daily occurrence, which the repeated reprobation of the imperial power failed to check or punish. These inflammatory appeals to the ignorance and superstition of the masses, mendacious and absurd in their accusations and deeply hostile in their spirit, could not but work cumulative harm. They aimed at no particular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything foreign.

An outbreak in Shungtung in which German missionaries were slain was the too natural result of these malevolent teachings. The posting of seditious placards, exhorting to the utter destruction of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unrebuked. Hostile demonstrations toward the stranger gained strength by organization.

The Boxers.

The sect commonly styled the Boxers developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yang-tse and with the collusion of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne itself, became alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life, outside of the protected treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spoliation.

The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Peking strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by demand and demand by renewed protest, to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurances from the tsung-li-yamen.

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in the empire, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this government, causing it profound solicitude. The United States from the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasions to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government and to insure by all legitimate and kindly but earnest means the fullest measure of protection for the lives and property of law abiding citizens and for the exercise of their beneficent callings among the Chinese people.

Mindful of this, it was felt to be appropriate that our purposes should be pronounced in favor of such course as would hasten united action of the powers at Peking to promote the administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which we believed the whole western world to be alike concerned. To these ends I caused to be addressed to the several powers occupying territory and maintaining spheres of influence in China the circular proposals of 1899, inviting from them declarations of their intentions and views as to the desirability of the adoption of measures insuring the benefits of equality of treatment of all foreign trade throughout China.

With gratifying unanimity the responses coincided in this common policy, enabling me to see in the successful termination of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untrammeled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed engagement to the interested powers on March 20, 1900, I hopefully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the distrust of foreign purposes which for a year past had appeared to inspire the policy of the imperial government and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical antiforeign movement in the northern provinces most immediately influenced by the Mantchoo sentiment.

Marine Guard Withdrawn.

Seeking to testify confidence in the willingness and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and prevent the evils we suffered and feared, the marine guard, which had been sent to Peking in the autumn of 1899 for the protection of the legation, was withdrawn at the earliest practicable moment, and all pending questions were remitted, as far as we were concerned, to the ordinary resorts of diplomatic intercourse.

The president continues by narrating the growth of the Boxer movement, the fighting at Taku and the siege of the legations in Peking and continues:

On July 14 the besieged had their first communication with the tsung-li-yamen, from whom a message came inviting to a conference, which was declined. Correspondence, however, ensued, and a sort of armistice was agreed upon which stopped the bombardment and lessened the rifle fire for a time. Even then no protection whatever was afforded or any aid given save to send to the legations a small supply of fruit and three sacks of flour.

Indeed the only communication had with the Chinese government related to the occasional delivery or dispatch of a telegram or to the demands of the tsung-li-yamen for the withdrawal of the legations to the coast under escort. Not only are the protestations of the Chinese government that it protected and succored the legations positively contradicted, but irresistible proof accumulates that the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

Mrs. Burwell (yawning)—Oh, I'm so sleepy.

Mrs. Dunkley—What's the matter? Too much society.

Mrs. Burwell—No. Our little Robbie drank nearly half a bottle of my husband's insomnia medicine just before we put him to bed last evening and kept us up nearly all night.

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President's Message.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.)

attacks upon them were made by imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed and officered, belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the imperial commander in chief. Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organizing them under prominent imperial officers, provisioning them and even granting them large sums in the name of the empress dowager are known to exist. Members of the tsung-li-yamen who counseled protection of the foreigners were beheaded. Even in the distant provinces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death, prominent among these being Chang Yen-hoon, formerly Chinese minister in Washington.

Our Policy.

The president then tells in brief the story of the rescue of the legations and proceeds:

The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. A circular note to the powers dated July 3 proclaimed our attitude. Treating the condition in the north as one of virtual anarchy, in which the great provinces of the south and southeast had no share, we regarded the local authorities in the latter quarters as representing the Chinese people with whom we sought to remain in peace and friendship. Our declared aims involved no war against the Chinese nation. We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperiled legation, obtaining redress for wrongs already suffered, securing wherever possible the safety of American life and property in China and preventing a spread of the disorders or their recurrence.

As was then said, "The policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

Faithful to those professions which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other co-operating governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situation in China by negotiations for a settlement at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the sacred duty of relieving our legation and its dependents was accomplished we withdrew from active hostilities, leaving our legation under an adequate guard in Peking as a channel of negotiation and settlement, a course adopted by others of the interested powers. Overtures of the empowered representatives of the Chinese emperor have been considerately entertained.

The president recapitulates the attitude of the administration to the Russian and French notes and concludes that part of his message relating to China as follows:

The government of Russia has put forward a suggestion that in the event of protracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities the matter may be relegated to the court of arbitration at The Hague. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the powers.

The Paris Exposition.

The president then refers to various matters affecting foreign countries rather than our own and continues by speaking of our part in the Paris exhibition. He says:

Despite all these drawbacks the contribution of the United States was not only the largest foreign display, but was among the earliest in place and the most orderly in arrangement. Our exhibits were shown in 101 out of 121 classes and more completely covered the entire classification than those of any other nation. In total number they ranked next after those of France, and the attractive form in which they were presented secured general attention.

A criterion of the extent and success of our participation and of the thoroughness with which our exhibits were organized is seen in the awards granted to American exhibitors by the international jury—namely, grand prizes, 240; gold medals, 597; silver medals, 776; bronze medals, 541, and honorable mentions, 322—2,476 in all, being the greatest total number given to the exhibit of any exhibiting nation, as well as the largest number in each grade. This significant recognition of merit in competition with the chosen exhibits of all other nations and at the hands of juries almost wholly made up of representatives of France and other competing countries is not only most gratifying, but is especially valuable, since it sets us to the front in international questions of supply and demand, while the large porportion of awards in the classes of art and artistic manufactures afforded unexpected proof of the stimulation of national culture by the prosperity that flows from natural productiveness joined to industrial excellence.

Relations With the Powers.

Good will prevails in our relations with the German empire. An amicable adjustment of the long pending question of the admission of our life insurance companies to do business in Prussia has been reached. One of the principal companies has already been readmitted, and the way is opened for the others to share the privilege.

The settlement of the Samoan problem, to which I adverted in my last message, has accomplished good results. Peace and contentment prevail in the islands, especially in Tutuila, where a convenient administration, that has won the confidence and esteem of the kindly disposed natives, has been organized under the direction of the commander of the United States naval station at Pango-Pango.

An imperial meat inspection law has been enacted for Germany. While it may simplify the inspections, it prohibits certain products heretofore admitted. There is still great uncertainty as to whether our well nigh extinguished German trade in meat products can revive under its new burdens. Much will depend upon regulations not yet promulgated, which we confidently hope will be free from the discriminations which attended the enforcement of the old statutes.

Our friendly relations with Great Britain continue. The war in southern Africa introduced important questions. A condition unusual in international wars was presented in that while one belligerent had control of the seas the other had no ports, shipping or direct trade, but was only accessible through the territory of a neutral. Vexatious questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral cargoes, not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa on the score of probable or suspected ultimate destination to the Boer states.

Such consignments in British ships, by which alone direct trade is kept up between our ports and southern Africa, were seized in application of a municipal law prohibiting British vessels from trading with the enemy without regard to any contraband character of the goods, while cargoes shipped to Delagoa Bay in neutral bottoms were arrested on the ground of alleged destination to enemy's country. Appropriate representations on our part resulted in the British government agreeing to purchase outright all such goods shown to be the actual property of American citizens, thus closing the incident to the satisfaction of the immediately interested parties, although unfortunately without a broad settlement of the question of a neutral's right to send goods not contraband per se to a neutral port adjacent to a belligerent area.

Boundary Questions.

The work of marking certain provisional boundary points for convenience of administration around the head of Lynn canal, in accordance with the temporary arrangement of October, 1899, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The modus vivendi has so far worked without friction, and the Dominion government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of the reciprocal stipulation that the citizens or subjects of either power found by that arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed; but, however necessary such an expedient may have been to tide over the grave emergencies of the situation, it is at best but an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska.

In this relation I may refer again to the need of definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian. A convention to that end has been before the senate for some two years, but as no action has been taken I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and unquestionable results than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is shown, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any place more than 700 feet.

The assassination of King Humbert called forth sincere expressions of sorrow from this government and people, and occasion was fitly taken to testify to the Italian nation the high regard here felt for the memory of the lamented ruler.

The Isthmian Canal.

The growth of Japan is next referred to. The president says our commercial intercourse with Mexico continues to thrive. The movement for international arbitration is the subject of another paragraph, and the president then turns to the interoceanic canal. He says:

The all important matter of an interoceanic canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal company, which was terminated for alleged nonexecution in October, 1899, the government of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action by declaring the so styled Eyre-Cragin option void for nonpayment of the stipulated advance. Protests in relation to these acts have been filed in the state department and are under consideration. Deeming itself relieved from existing engagements, the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question either in the way of negotiations with the United States or by taking measures to promote the waterway.

Overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. In the meantime the views of the congress upon the general subject, in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various transisthmian ship canal projects, may be awaited.

I commend to the early attention of the senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Satisfactory progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship and intercourse with Spain in replacement of the old treaty, which passed into abeyance by reason of the late war. A new convention of extradition is approaching completion, and I should be much pleased were a commercial arrangement to follow. I feel that we should not suffer to pass any opportunity to reaffirm the cordial ties that existed between us and Spain from the time of our earliest independence and to enhance the mutual benefits of that commercial intercourse which is natural between the two countries.

A bill is now pending to effect the recommendation made in my last annual message that appropriate legislation be had to carry into execution article 7 of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assumed the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain. I ask that action be taken to fulfill this obligation.

We await the fulfillment of the promise of the sultan to make reparation for the injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere in the Turkish empire. His majesty's good disposition in this regard has been evinced by the issuance of an irade for rebuilding the American college at Karput.

The failure of action by the senate at its last session upon the commercial conventions then submitted for its consideration and approval, although caused by the great pressure of other legislative business, has caused much disappointment to the agricultural and industrial interests of the country, which hoped to profit by their provisions. The conventional periods for their ratification having expired, it became necessary to sign additional articles extending the time for that purpose. This was requested on our part, and the other governments interested have concurred, with the exception of one convention.

The Pan-American Fair.

The exposition of the resources and products of the western hemisphere to be held at Buffalo next year promises important results not only for the United States, but for the other participating countries. It is gratifying that the Latin-American states have evinced the liveliest interest, and the fact that an international American congress will be held in the City of Mexico while the exposition is in progress encourages the hope of a larger display at Buffalo than might otherwise be practicable. The work of preparing an exhibit of our national resources is making satisfactory progress under the direction of different officials of the federal government, and the various states of the Union have shown a disposition toward the most liberal participation in the enterprise.

The president dwells on the value of the consular reports and then turns to the revenues and expenditures. He says:

It is gratifying to be able to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were $79,527,060.18. For the six preceding years we had only deficits, the aggregate of which from 1894 to 1899, inclusive, amounted to $283,022,591.14. The receipts for the year from all sources, exclusive of postal revenues, aggregated $567,240,851.89 and expenditures for all purposes, except for the administration of the postal department, aggregated $487,713,791.71. The receipts from customs were $233,164,871.16, an increase over the preceding year of $27,036,359.41. The receipts from internal revenue were $295,327,926.76, an increase of $21,890,765.25 over 1899. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were $38,748,053.97 as against $36,391,976.92 for the previous year.

It is gratifying also to note that during the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the government. The war department expenditures for the fiscal year 1900 were $134,774,797.78, a reduction of $95,095,480.69 over those of 1899. In the navy department the expenditures were $55,953,077.72 for the year 1900 as against $63,942,101.25 for the preceding year, a decrease of $7,989,023.53. In the expenditures on account of Indians there was a decrease in 1900 over 1899 of $2,630,604.38, and in the civil and miscellaneous expenses for 1900 there was a reduction of $13,418,065.74.

Because of the excess of revenues over expenditures the secretary of the treasury was enabled to apply bonds and other securities to the sinking fund to the amount of $56,544,550.06. The details of the sinking fund are set forth in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to which I invite attention. The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $550,000,000 and the expenditures $500,000,000, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of $50,000,000. The present condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength. The available cash balance Nov. 30 was $139,303,794.50. Under the form of statement prior to the financial law of March 14 last there would have been included in the statement of available cash gold coin and bullion held for the redemption of United States notes.

If this form were pursued, the cash balance, including the present gold reserve of $150,000,000, would be $289,303,794.50. Such balance Nov. 30, 1899, was $296,405,301.55. In the general fund, which is wholly separate from the reserve and trust funds, there was on Nov. 30, $70,090,073.15 in gold coin and bullion, to which should be added $22,957,300 in gold certificates subject to issue, against which there are held in the division of redemption gold coin and bullion, making a total holding of free gold amounting to $93,047,373.15.

It will be the duty as I am sure it will be the disposition of the congress to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold.

Financial Act of 1900.

The beneficial effect of the financial act of 1900, so far as it relates to a modification of the national banking act, is already apparent. The provision for the incorporation of national banks with a capital of not less than $25,000 in places not exceeding 3,000 inhabitants has resulted in the extension of banking facilities to many small communities hitherto unable to provide themselves with banking institutions under the national system. There were organized from the enactment of the law up to and including Nov. 30 363 national banks, of which 266 were with capital less than $50,000 and 103 with capital of $50,000 or more.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceeded $2,000,000,000. The exports are greater than they have ever been before, the total for the fiscal year 1900 being $1,394,483,082, an increase over 1899 of $167,459,780, an increase over 1898 of $163,000,752, over 1897 of $313,480,526 and greater than in 1896 by $511,876,144.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being $433,951,756, against $339,592,146 in 1899, an increase of 28 per cent.

Agricultural products were also exported during 1900 in greater volume than in 1899, the total for the year being $835,858,123, against $784,776,142 in 1899.

The imports for the year amounted to $819,941,184, an increase over 1899 of $152,792,685. This increase is largely in materials for manufacture and is in response to the rapid development of manufacturing in the United States.

I recommend that the congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of $30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.

I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.

The Merchant Marine.

American vessels during the past three years have carried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest, part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of shipbuilding for the domestic trade and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers.

Besides realizing a proper national aspiration, this will mean the establishment and healthy growth along all our coasts of a distinctive national industry, expanding the field for the profitable employment of labor and capital. It will increase the transportation facilities and reduce freight charges on the vast volume of products brought from the interior to the seaboard for export and will strengthen an arm of the national defense upon which the founders of the government and their successors have relied. In again urging immediate action by the congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade I direct attention to the recommendations on the subject in previous messages and particularly to the opinion expressed in the message of 1899:

"I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and uphold our sea carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, which, with the increase of our navy, means more work and wages to our countrymen as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world."

In my last annual message to the congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time, which concluded with these words:

"It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained and that means may be found for the congress, within the limitations of its constitutional power, so to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

"The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the careful deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action."

Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious and which are within federal jurisdiction should be promptly applied by the congress.

The Philippine Question.

In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave responsibility of the future government of those islands rests with the congress of the United States, I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces and in which as long as insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. I stated my purpose, until the congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, to use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats, placing to that end at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of the congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governments within the lines of authority and law.

Progress in the hoped for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by methods common to the traditions of guerrilla warfare, which, while ineffective to alter the general control now established, are still sufficient to beget insecurity among the populations that have felt the good results of our control and thus delay the conferment upon them of the fuller measures of local self government, of education and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give to them.

By the spring of this year the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago.

The president then speaks of the appointment of the Philippine commission and his instructions to that body. He continues:

Coincidently with the entrance of the commission upon its labors I caused to be issued by General MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, on June 21, 1900, a proclamation of amnesty in generous terms, of which many of the insurgents took advantage, among them a number of important leaders.

The Commission's Reports.

This commission, composed of eminent citizens representing the diverse geographical and political interests of the country and bringing to their task the ripe fruits of long and intelligent service in educational, administrative and judicial careers, made great progress from the outset. As early as Aug. 21, 1900, it submitted a preliminary report, which will be laid before the congress and from which it appears that already the good effects of returning order are felt; that business, interrupted by hostilities, is improving as peace extends; that a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before, that the customs revenues are greater than at any time during the Spanish rule, that economy and efficiency in the military administration have created a surplus fund of $6,000,000 available for needed public improvements, that a stringent civil service law is in preparation, that railroad communications are expanding, opening up rich districts, and that a comprehensive scheme of education is being organized.

Later reports from the commission show yet more encouraging advance toward insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self supporting and self administering community in those far eastern seas. I would impress upon the congress that whatever legislation may be enacted in respect to the Philippine Islands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought trust which should be unselfishly discharged and devolved upon this government a moral as well as material responsibility toward these millions whom we have freed from an oppressive yoke.

I have on another occasion called the Filipinos "the wards of the nation." Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed. It must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home; that there, as here, it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.)

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Rector. "I never in my life touched a congregation as I did this morning. Every eye was on me."

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Great Criminal Lawyer (who has won his client's case). So was your crime.

Teacher. Spell "wrong," Johnny.

Johnny. Rong

Teacher. You know that it isn't right.

Johnny. Course it ain't. You told me to spell wrong—Chicago News.

"Theoretically, I have always agreed with the Quaker wife, who reformed her husband. Whither thou goest, I go also, Die-ey dear. What thou doest, I do also, Dickey, dear."

The Christmas Story, as the Widow Culhane episode in "David Harum" has been aptly called, is to be published by itself in a novel form by D. Appleton and Company, illustrated with striking pictures of William H. Crane in the character of David Harum, and stage photographs.

"The Hidden Sanctuary," by Frances Alexander, is in its second edition.

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, December 8, 1900.

When the defeated party says "prosperity beat us," why not call it an era of good feeling?

Florida's total vote for President was only 35,606, or 8578 fewer than in 1896. The ballot box is going out of fashion in many Southern states.

In 1860 the late Senator Cushman K. Davis left the farm, as a poor boy, to enter a law office. In 1900 he died a Senator of the United States and recognized as one of the ablest members of that body.

In case Bryan runs again there will be trouble with Carl Schurz and Bourke Cockran, who have already been on both sides. But they will probably be equal to the effort required to reverse themselves in two ways.

The idemnity of $600,000,000 demanded of China by the Powers is ridiculous. It is a demand that the government cannot meet, so what's the use making it. The sensible plan would be to fix the demand commensurate with the ability of China to pay.

A Southern Exchange say: The death of Senator Cushman K. Davis creates a vacancy in the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. A New York dispatch announces that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is slated for the job. In our opinion there is no man on the Republican side of the Senate who is better qualified to fill this important post.

The war tax reduction bill was introduced in the House Wednesday. It reduces the taxes over forty millions. It wipes out all the stamp taxes except tax on stocks. The tax on beer is reduced to $1.60 per barrel and reduces tax on legacies. This bill should pass without any delay. The stamp tax creates more friction than any other method of taxation.

The life of the toper has been rendered harsh and his thirst ten fold increased in Massachusetts by a decision of the supreme court of that State, that no liquors can be sold after 11 p. m., until morning. Poor men! They must now go to bed early or maintain their thirst till the break of day. The hotel men are registering a vigorous kick, for they claim that the biggest part of their trade comes after that hour.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, says Bryan will be nominated in 1904. Allen, as a Populist, naturally clings to Bryan. The latter personage belongs to the Populistic end of the Democracy, and this is the reason why there is a revolt against him at present among the party's conservative element. Nebraska, however, is a bad place to start a boom for Bryan in 1904. Nebraska has just turned Bryan down by a good-sized majority.

Col. Watterson thinks there is no need to be in a hurry about Democratic reorganization, because "two hours before James K. Polk was nominated for the presidency he was a weak candidate for Vice President," and Franklin Pierce was practically unknown to the American people two hours before his nomination. In view of the results of the experiments in 1896 and 1900 the Colonel is fascinated with the operation of picking out a presidential candidate while you wait.

The movement looking to the improvement on Long wharf, is a movement in the right direction. This place is an eyesore and a nuisance. The street should be widened and put in good condition, and good sidewalks built on both sides. It is a disgrace to Newport that all of the passengers landed here from the New York boats are compelled to traverse such quagmire. Vigorous steps should be taken at once to put this prominent thoroughfare in condition fit for use.

Nearly every man doing business on Thames street has signed a petition to the city council that the prayer of the petition of the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co. be granted, in which they ask permission to extend the tracks down Broadway and along Washington Square to or near to Thames street. This request meets the approval of most of the people of Newport and it is hoped that the measure will meet with no opposition in the city council. Of course care should be taken as to where the tracks are allowed to be laid, and the council should designate the kind of rail that should be used.

This has been a trying week for the officials and employees on the Providence, Warren and Fall River branch of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., as well as for the Union Street Railroad of Providence. Last Sunday the company on this line changed its motive power from steam to electricity. Since then a vast amount of trouble has been in store. The cars worked all right on the tracks of the steam road but when they struck the rails of the street road the trouble began. The wheels did not fit the rails, the trolley did not fit the wire, hence much delay, considerable damage and much angry temper ensued. The difficulty will be remedied in time, but meanwhile the travel between Newport and Providence is badly deranged. It is no small job to work a street railway service and a steam road service in conjunction and have everything work satisfactorily. The Providence Journal, with its characteristic unfairness, lays all the blame on the managers of the steam road, and piles it on thick, devoting several columns each day to the road.

The United States Wins.

American diplomacy has won again, and Secretary Hay can stick another feather in his cap. All the European powers have accepted the terms of the United States in regard to the proposed settlement of the Chinese difficulties and Minister Conger has been instructed to sign the preliminary agreement. Even Germany, which was the most rabid in its demands, has yielded and accepted the terms proposed by the United States.

It is stated that Russia came promptly to the support of the Government of the United States in its objections to making any demands on China for the punishment of high officials which it was beyond the power of the Imperial Government to enforce. France of late has shown a disinclination to become involved in an undertaking which might require a large expenditure of money, and the treasury of Japan is believed to be in no condition to bear a heavy strain. These two Powers, therefore, were not unlikely to have been easily induced to join Russia and the United States. With such a majority in favor of more moderate views, Germany could not very well insist on a different course, particularly as her only ally, England, is far from being in a warlike mood at present.

The agreement calls for the severest punishment on the leaders of the insurrection that the Chinese government is able to inflict. Guarantees must be given that these men will be punished severely, and the powers must have evidence that the punishments have been carried out in good faith.

As to indemnity, the agreement contains a provision that the Chinese Government shall acknowledge liability for injuries to Governments, corporations and persons, and agree to pay damages, actual and exemplary, to be fixed hereafter in such manner as the peace plenipotentiaries shall decide. The amounts to be paid are not fixed nor is any limit of indemnity named. This Government and Russia favor the transfer of the indemnity question to the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague of which ex-President Harrison, Chief Justice Fuller, Attorney Gen. Griggs and Judge Gray of Delaware, formerly United States Senator, are the American members.

The other demands that the powers are to insist on are substantially as follows:

The erection by China of a monument to Baron von Ketteler and the sending of an Imperial Prince to Berlin to make apology for his murder.

Officials failing to prevent outrages on foreigners in their districts shall be dismissed and punished.

A single Minister of Foreign Affairs shall be appointed, displacing the Tsung Li Yamen or Foreign Board.

Rational intercourse between the Diplomatic Corps and the Emperor shall be permitted.

Forts along the Pei-Ho between Pekin and Taku and forts on the coast of Pechili shall be razed.

The importation of arms and munitions of war shall be prohibited.

Permanent foreign guards at the Pekin Legations and at points between Pekin and Taku shall be maintained.

Edicts for the suppression of the Boxers shall be posted throughout the Empire for two years.

Monuments shall be erected by China in international burial places that have been profaned.

New treaties of trade and navigation shall be negotiated.

Chinese employed by foreigners shall be paid indemnity for injuries, but this is not to include the native Christians not employed by foreigners.

The court of claims at Washington is hearing counsel for Rhode Island as to her Spanish war claims. Ex-Gov. Dyer spent $808,681.70 and now the state is trying to get some of it back from the United States. The auditor has approved claims amounting to $73,822.01 and declines to approve any more. The state will doubtless have to stand the loss of over two hundred and thirty thousand dollars on account of a former Governor's reckless extravagance. The state of Maine which was called upon to furnish double the troops Rhode Island furnished has a claim one hundred thousand dollars less. New Hampshire which furnished the same troops as Rhode Island filed a claim of a little over fifty thousand dollars and it was substantially all allowed by the auditor. That is the difference in the two ways of doing business by the executives of the two states.

It is a mistake about Sister Mary Ellen Lease filing a bill for divorce from her husband. She was contemplating such a step but found that old man Lease interposed no objections, and, woman-like, she has decided to remain at home and make it warm for her spouse.

A preacher in Southern Missouri, after having announced that he would preach the following Sunday on "Hell and Who Would Go There," received several letters from parishioners threatening dire vengeance in case he dared to make use of their names.

The work of enumerating the church census will probably begin during the week of January 6. Experts will be engaged who are accustomed to this sort of work, and it is hoped to complete the enumeration within two weeks. There will be probably ten men engaged in the work.

A Texas litigant asks for $250,000,000 for having been unjustly confined in a lunatic asylum. This individual values his reputation a little higher than any man who has yet been heard from. And is a pretty sure evidence of his insanity.

Eleven of the thirteen Congressmen from Massachusetts are lawyers. Rhode Island has not a lawyer in her Congressional delegation, and we are not suffering any on that account.

Prospered Under Tariff.

Six months ago Congress established a 15 per cent. tariff for the benefit of Porto Rico, giving to the legislature to be elected on the 6th of last November the right to abrogate it whenever the people through the legislature shall establish a system of internal taxation that shall meet the wants of the island. This tariff enactment caused an enormous howl in this country and the opposition to the administration went wild with rage at the "terrible injustice" done the "poor people" of our new possessions. The "terribly unjust law" has worked so well for the past six months that the legislature just elected propose to let it remain. The people seem to be thoroughly satisfied with it. The leading paper of the Island thus discusses the question:

We now have the question to deal with, aside and apart from politics. Its use as a campaign club is past and gone. The burden of deciding this very important question is solely upon the legislature. As it decrees, so shall it be. If it desires to abolish the tariff and operate the island upon a free trade basis, it can be so ordered.

If the people of Porto Rico through the legislature desire to continue the tariff it can be done. A precedent has been established which will permit this class of taxation. It has been legally decreed that such action is constitutional.

If the tariff is abolished it is at once evident that a more burdensome and higher rate of internal taxation must be imposed. Where and upon what shall this be levied, is indeed a perplexing question.

In the last six months the 15 per cent. tariff has afforded the Island as much if not more revenue than the 100 per cent. tariff. The theory "that the way to increase revenue is by lowering the taxes" is proven to be true for Porto Rico. This revenue will be constantly increasing as our trade increases, as it is sure to do. It has helped the consumer, for it has lowered the taxes he has to pay, not only on American goods, but upon all goods that enter our market in competition with them. This results in an increase of importations. This helps the producer by constantly providing him a means to carry his goods to the great American market, which is always so hungry for the products this Island has to dispose of. Again, unless we have a traffic both ways, the steamers must make one trip without a cargo, and the freight is thereby doubled.

A tariff helps us as borrowers; it will give our securities a stand in the United States, which they could not have without a permanent revenue like the tariff revenue. The argument so often advanced in favor of a tariff tax as against other means of raising revenue, that it is easily collected, is especially forcible in Porto Rico. We would advise that the tariff is necessary, and if it were not it would still be the most convenient and logical means of raising our revenue. Let the tariff stand at 15 per cent.

Weather Bulletin.

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ST. JOSEPH, MO., Dec. 8.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of storm wave to cross continent 11 to 15, warm wave 10 to 14, cool wave 13 to 17.

About date of this bulletin a high temperature wave will be over great central valleys and a cold wave coming in from the northwest.

Storm wave will reach Pacific coast about 16, cross west of Rockies by close of 17, great central valleys 18 to 20, eastern states 21.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 16, great central valleys 18, eastern states 20. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 19, great central valleys 21, eastern states 23.

The storm wave includes the two weather conditions known as the high and low barometer and they include a high temperature wave and a low temperature wave. When I wish to include all these weather conditions in one expression I call it the storm wave.

This storm wave is a complete organization because the high and low barometers constitute a pair, each being necessary to the life of the other, one being cool and clearing the other warm and threatening.

The storm wave forecasted above will be a cold storm. The high temperature will come but not so high as in that of about 8, and the low temperature will come but much lower than that of about 10.

Altogether this storm wave, to reach meridian 90 about 19, will give us the cold, ice-making part of the month and snow flurries will be frequent and general in the northern states.

Compare the average temperatures of about December 8 and 20 and you will find a great fall, a radical weather change during these twelve days.

From 8 to 18 a large amount of rain will fall to the southern and much snow in northern states. Probably not excessive in any one place but precipitation will be general over most of the continent.

It is now well understood by meteriologists that the storm waves cross the continent from west to east but orthodox scientists do not yet admit that these storm waves encircle the earth.

In these storm waves the low barometer contains the warm air circling to the left and the high barometer contains the cool air circling to the right. Where these air currents meet condensation of moisture occurs, clouds are formed causing snow and rain and there, also, occur the destructive storms.

The passing of these storm waves from west east across the continents and oceans north and south of latitude 30 brings all our weather changes and to know how to foretell the weather we must study these storm waves.

The centre of population of this country has moved only slightly since 1890, and without a more careful calculation than has yet been made it is impossible to say whether it has moved eastward or westward. For years it has been steadily moving west, and the last census showed it to be a short distance from Greensburg, Indiana. But now it is found that the increase both east and west of that point is very nearly the same, though the north and south ratios of growth are as yet undetermined. It has been the fashion to say that all the political power of the nation was to be concentrated in the west. This development gives reason to suppose that the east is not likely to be left powerless.

Miss Lottie McDonald, who has been quite ill at her home on Extension street, is convalescent.

Washington Matters.

Tribute of Respect to the Deceased Members of Congress—Platt Talks About Proposed Legislation—The Future of the Republican Party—Gold in the Treasury Vaults—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3d, 1900.

It was an extraordinary event for Congress to adjourn immediately after assembling on the first day of the session, but the cause was also extraordinary. In the deaths within a few months of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, and Senator Grear, of Iowa, Congress and the country met with an extraordinary loss, and it was fitting that Congress, representing the country, should take advantage of the first opportunity to publicly honor their memory. Time is precious at this session of Congress, which has so much important work that it ought to and that it hopes to do, but time can never be too precious for some of it to be used in honoring the memory of patriotic statesmen. This action on the part of Congress was in accord with the wishes of President McKinley.

Naturally there are differences of opinion among republican leaders as to the legislative programme of the session, but they are mostly minor differences and all agree that it must be a session of hard work and the conferences now going on will result in an agreement upon a programme and in united effort to carry it out with no unnecessary delay.

Senator Platt, of New York, said of the probable legislation of the session: "I think the ship subsidy bill, the army reorganization bill, the war revenue reduction measure, and the Isthmian Canal Bill will all pass. Personally I favor the Nicaragua Canal Bill. I consider the Nicaragua route the only practical one, and I believe it will be adopted." One of the obstacles in the way of Nicaragua Canal legislation was removed when Secretary Hay and the Nicaraugan Minister signed a treaty for their respective governments, which concedes to the United States all necessary rights and privileges for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and negotiations for a similar treaty with Costa Rica are now under way. The Nicaragua treaty will at once be sent to the Senate for ratification, as will the Costa Rica treaty as soon as it is signed. An effort will also be made to get immediate action on the treaty with England, popularly known as the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, which deals with the same subject.

Senator Elkins thus briefed his ideas of what he hoped Congress would do: "The first bill I want to see passed is the Isthmian Canal bill. I want to see the Canal built by American capital and controlled by the United States. I am not in favor of any treaty that will obstruct its passage. The Canal is necessary for our protection. Congress, I believe, will pass the Ship subsidy bill. The country needs more ships, and I understand that it has been impossible for American shippers to secure vessels to carry abroad the goods actually engaged to fill orders."

Representative Dick, of Ohio, who during his short career in Congress, has made a reputation for excellent political judgment, said of the future of the republican party: "The republican party has but to follow a conservative, steady, business-like course, and it will remain in power for years. What the people want, I believe, is to see the material welfare of the country advanced on safe lines, and I think the policy of the republican party will keep that in view. I do not think mere partisan politics will enter into the policy, but that the efforts of the party will be directed toward the material improvement of the country in a way to benefit the whole people, and that we shall have support, not alone from republicans, but from democrats. I have noticed since the election that the campaign has left little bitterness. General good feeling seems to prevail to a degree unusual after a vigorously conducted campaign. The republicans have only to go ahead earnestly about their business with an eye to the interests of the whole people, and their future, I believe is assured."

Hon. Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, has been tendered the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left vacant by the death, last week, of Commissioner Wilson.

The United States Treasury has more gold coin in its vaults than at any time in the history of the government, $474,165,336, an increase of $76,000,000 since the first of last January. Only about half of this gold is the property of the government, $239,755,809 being held against outstanding gold certificates. The total gold supply of the country is now estimated at $1,000,000,000, while four years ago, the estimate was $692,947,212.

Senator Allison, whose long experience has made his judgment unsurpassed in such matters, says there are only two measures, aside from the regular appropriation bill—the Army bill and the Reapportionment bill—that cannot be left unacted upon without making an extra session of the next Congress absolutely necessary. Asked what he thought of the legislative outlook, the Senator replied: "The session will be fully occupied with matters of absolute necessity, so that it is hard to predict the fate of measures which, if necessary, can be laid aside for the time being. There are only ninety days of the session—a comparatively short time." Those who are predicting a whole lot of new legislation will do well to ponder a little on Senator Allison's words. They are those of a man who knows the working capacity of a short session of Congress, as few men do.

Department of Streets and Highways.

NEWPORT, R. I., November 23, 1900.

TO THE ABUTTORS on Broadway and Washington Square from near the New City Hall to Washington Square near Thames Street, and to all persons interested in the petition of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company to extend its tracks along Broadway and down Washington Square.

Notice is hereby given that the Committee of the City Council of the City of Newport, on Streets and Highways, will give a Public Hearing to all said persons, in the Council Chamber in the New City Hall in the City of Newport on MONDAY, December 10th, 1900, at 8 o'clock p. m., with reference to the extension and location of the tracks of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company from their present location on Broadway at or near the New City Hall, down Broadway to Washington Square and along Washington Square towards Thames Street, and with reference to the petition of the said Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company for the said extension, presented to the City Council on the 21st day of November instant and referred to this Committee.

WILLIAM SHEPLEY,
Chairman Committee on Streets and Highways.
11-24-3w

NOTICE.

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Farewell street.
R. W. PEARCE.

The only office which the Cook county Democrats saved from the wreck in Chicago at the late election was the coroner. As the Times-Herald observes, they needed that office in their business.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER 1900. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
8 Sat	7 11	4 33	7 8	8 31	9 09
9 Sun	7 12	4 33	8 10	9 22	9 57
10 Mon	7 13	4 34	9 12	10 11	10 50
11 Tues	7 14	4 33	10 13	11 01	11 45
12 Wed	7 15	4 33	11 13	11 52	
13 Thurs	7 15	4 33	mo'n 12	41	12 47
14 Fri	7 16	4 33	0 11	1 37	1 41

Full Moon 6th, 5h. 33m., morning.
Last Quarter 13th, 6h. 12m., evening.
New Moon 21st day, 3h. 1m., evening.
First Quarter 28th day, 8h. 43m., evening.

To Farmers.

Mr. Taylor will be glad to hear from any Middletown or Portsmouth farmers who have Farms, to rent, as he has enquiries from parties some of them desiring to hire, and others to buy.

Please apply AT ONCE to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
124 Bellevue Avenue.

Telephone No. 320.

Deaths.

In this city, 6th inst., Ann Gould, widow of Benjamin C. Stevens.

In this city, 5th inst., William A. Popple, in his 65th year.

In this city, 3d inst., at her residence, 29 South Baptist street, Johanna, widow of Daniel Sullivan.

In this city, 3d inst., Mary Brown, aged 47 years.

In this city, 3d inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Abby Graham, 9 Dearborn street, Ellen Sullivan.

In this city, 3d inst., at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Hugh Lynch, 25 Walnut street, Mary, widow of Thomas Garrick.

In this city, 3d inst., Charles P., son of Hall and Mary Bates, aged 2 days.

In this city, 2d inst., George. A most honest, faithful servant for five generations of the Phinney family, aged 73 years.

In this city, 5th ult., Ezra James Barker, in the 73d year of his age.

In Tiverton, 3d inst., Josephine, widow of Captain Edward Gray, in her 77th year.

In Providence, 3d inst., Emily Davidson Barnard, widow of Stephen D. Whipple, 76; 2d ult., Michael Murphy, 86; 4th inst., William Rowney, 62; 3th inst., Betsy G. widow of Lewis Boyden, 90; 5th inst., Zelote A., wife of Uriah R. Colwell, 73; 4th inst., George, son of Eliza J., and the late William M. Turner, 25; 4th inst., Mercy F. A., wife of Lyman Jenckes, 69; 4th inst., Hannah, widow of William Wood, 73; 30th ult., Alice, widow of Robert Potter, 88; 1st inst., Samuel J. Esten, 74; 1st inst., Edward N. Gould, 61.

In Fall River, 1st inst., Susan E., widow of Joseph Grillin, in her 86th year.

In Fall River, 1st inst., James Dunkerly, in his 72d year.

In Pheniix, 1st inst., Amey A., widow of Samuel A. Crosby, in her 73d year.

In Warwick, 3d inst., William Foster, Jr., in his 74d year.

In Anthony, 3d inst., Asenith, widow of Lionel Bennett, in her 80th year.

FARMS FOR SALE.

One of 80 acres, with buildings, in Middletown, $4,000
One of 12 acres, with buildings, in Middletown, $4,000
One of 1½ acres, with buildings, in Middletown, $1,500
This lot on electric car line.
One of 15 acres, without buildings, near Indian avenue, $1,500
Can arrange for a mortgage on either of the above places.

SIMEON HAZARD.
91 BROADWAY,
Newport, R. I.
Telephone 378.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

NOW READY.
Christmas Cards and Calendars.

Standard Diaries and Peloubet's Notes on the International Sunday School Lessons for 1901.

Masters in Art for December, subject "Raphael."

Agency for Prang's Platinettes and Brown's Famous Pictures.

Carr's Book Shop,
DAILY NEWS BUILDING.
TELEPHONE 550-3.

MANY DISASTERS.

New Eng'and Shore a Trap For Unfortunate Craft.

Five Gloucester Fishermen Are Drowned on Hampton Beach.

Boston, Dec. 6.—The gale of Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday night was the heaviest of the season, and many wrecks and other damage are reported. It is now thrashing the waters off Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, preparatory to making a stirring descent upon the European steamer track, so that its destructive history is not yet fully complete.

Just what it accomplished in this line in New England, and particularly along the coast north of Boston, can be summed up as follows: Five Gloucester fishermen drowned; six coasting schooners complete wrecks; nine vessels sunk; eight schooners ashore, and 11 others more or less injured through collision and loss of gear.

The usual amount of damage occurred on land, buildings blown down, telegraph wires prostrated, and some delays on railroads in the northern portion through heavy snows.

While the storm was very severe along the entire New England coast, shipping north of this point seemed to have suffered more than that off the south shore of Cape Cod, in fact no wrecks occurred on the latter's dreaded sands.

Salem harbor proved a bad trap for many sailing craft, while on the rugged Maine shore were dashed half a dozen other coasters. It is singular that amid all these scenes of wreck and disaster only five lives were lost, and those from one fishing vessel, while the crews of all others managed to reach shore.

The fatality of the Mary A. Brown occurred on Hampton beach, not far from the place where the wreck of the St. John schooner Advance came ashore without her crew, but not a man reached shore to tell of the vain battle against the ruthless elements.

Given Up For Lost.

Provincetown, Mass., Dec. 7.—The queen of the Provincetown Grand Banks fishing fleet, the Cora S. McKay, has been given up for lost, with all her crew of 30 souls, by the people of this fishing town. Hoping against hope, after waiting and watching for weeks for a message from the sea that might tell of the disaster which befell the craft, the sad hearted kindred of the fishermen now say the vessel will never return.

Towne Succeeds Davis.

Duluth, Dec. 6.—Charles A. Towne confirms the report that Governor Lind has tendered him the United States

CHARLES A. TOWNE.

senatorship, to succeed the late Senator Davis, and says that he has decided to accept the nomination.

Fatal Explosion in Lodge Room.

Beverly, Mass., Dec. 4.—An explosion of chemicals, the use of which was for spectacular effect in the initiatory rites of the Improved Order of Red Men, cost the life of Past Sachem Ira T. Crockett of Lynn, and severely burned W. F. Rogers of that city, both of the Winnepurket tribe degree staff, last night. The third, or warrior's degree, was being worked for Chickatawbut tribe of this city by the degree staff of the Lynn tribe, and the council room was well filled with Red Men.

Asking for Poor Relief.

Bath, Me., Dec. 6.—At the regular meeting of the city council last evening a letter was received from H. M. and William Sewall, stating that they will present the city with $15,000 in memory of their father, the late Arthur Sewall. The sum of $10,000 is to be put into interest bearing bonds to be held in trust for the poor of the city, and $5000 will be given for the endowment of a perpetual free bed at the Maine general hospital.

Cut in Shoe Stitchers' Wages.

Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 4.—Twenty employes in the stitching department of the C. H. Moulton Shoe company were cut in wages yesterday. The cut amounts to from 25 percent to 33 percent. All but one of the help stayed at work, but not without some grumbling.

To Combine Against Tammany.

New York, Dec. 7.—At the close of the Reform club dinner, held last night, a resolution condemning Tammany Hall and recommending an alliance between all good citizens for the defeat of that organization was presented and adopted.

Four Years For Stealing Ten Dollars.

Boston, Dec. 3.—John Penneppo, a former clerk at the North End sub-station of the Boston postoffice, was sentenced to four years in the state prison for opening a letter and stealing $10 therefrom.

Slight Change For the Better.

New York, Dec. 7.—The condition of Lieutenant Hobson, who is ill in the Presbyterian hospital, is reported to be slightly improved.

Sixty Women on Strike.

New Haven, Dec. 6.—Sixty lace finishers, employed by Newman & Sons, corset makers, went out on a strike yesterday. The strikers are all women, and they are dissatisfied with their wages.

Aurora, Mo., Dec. 7.—Three men were killed and two were seriously injured by a fall of rock in the World-Herald mine. The men set off a heavy blast which loosened a bowlder in the roof.

CRUSADE BEGUN.

Boston Police Intend to Clean Out "Bucket Shops."

Other News of Interest From Various Parts of New England States.

Boston, Dec. 7.—The crusade against bucket shops and so-called investment shops opened yesterday. Chief Inspector Watts says that the work of his men will be shown in prosecutions. He has received hundreds of letters of complaint from people who have lost their savings in their desire to get rich quick. The class of swindlers against whom the war is waged operate under such names as "investment brokers," "syndicate speculators," "financial trust companies," etc.

Says Chief Inspector Watts: "It is only by letters we hear of these swindlers. They steal into the city, open an office, advertise in far-away papers and distribute circulars through the mails to people living outside of Boston and largely outside of the state. They are doing a land office business before we know it. If their business was among the residents of Boston we would know it quickly, but their skin games are so carefully prepared that it is not until they have the victim's money some time that a complaint is made.

"We have enough evidence now to satisfy us that it is the biggest set of rascals Boston ever housed, and we don't intend to stand it any longer.

A big squad of men are at work. The result of their investigation will appear in the court proceedings. These rascals are also liable under the federal laws, and the government authorities will be notified."

Bishop Potter's Advice to the Rich.

New Haven, Dec. 7.—Bishop Potter attended the meeting and banquet of the Church club of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut, held here last night, and addressed the gathering on the subject "Wealth and Commonwealth." He chose as his central thought the danger from the commercial spirit of the age, and spoke at length upon the tendency of the American toward extravagance and the greed of gain. The laws, he said, at times availed nothing against the monopolies. The remedy proposed lay in the banding together of the leaders of society to establish a simpler plan of living, and the speaker suggested that the rich devote their surplus capital to the amelioration of the condition of the masses and the raising of the nation's ideals.

Surrendered After Two Years.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 7.—James L. Hanchett, who admits having defrauded the Moore Whip Manufacturing company of Westfield, of which he was treasurer, of over $7000 nearly two years ago, surrendered himself to the local police yesterday. A warrant was issued for his arrest shortly after his disappearance. Bishop Hutchinson of Syracuse became interested in the case, and he and Hanchett claim that the president of the Moore company said he would not be punished if he returned. On this supposition Hanchett surrendered.

Mill Owners Won't Confer.

New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 7.—The convention of the Federation of Textile Operatives discussed the strike of the loom fixers at the Acushnet and Hathaway mills at length yesterday, and Secretary Whitehead was instructed to ascertain of Treasurer Knowles if he would confer with representatives of the convention about the strike. Mr. Knowles replied that his colleagues would not allow him to do so. The matter of the strike was left with the emergency committee.

Thieves Got Into Express Car.

Portland, Me., Dec. 7.—The car in which orders for Herbert Sawyer, a Biddeford expressman, came down from Boston, was broken into somewhere on the road and large quantities of goods were stolen. The thieves entered the car by smashing one of the end doors. The railroad officials are investigating the matter.

About the New Defender.

Boston, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to The Globe from Bristol, R. I., says that the new cup defender will be of Tobin bronze, with frames of nickle steel. Nat Herreshoff has come into possession of a new process for polishing the bronze so that it can be kept as smooth as glass at all times, in the water or out.

Former Governor Wolcott Sick.

Boston, Dec. 7.—Former Governor Roger Wolcott has been ill for three weeks past with typhoid fever at his home here. His condition during the last two days has very much improved, and, if there is no unfavorable change, Mr. Wolcott may be convalescent in about three weeks.

For Protection of Forests.

Boston, Dec. 7.—The danger of forest fires was emphasized in strong terms in the report of Secretary Chamberlain, at the Massachusetts Forestry association meeting last night, and new legislation on protection against woodland fires was suggested as the most pressing forestry need just now.

Colored Lad in Shooting Scrape.

Central Village, Conn., Dec. 7.—Willis Lambert, a colored lad, charged with shooting his 5-year-old cousin, Frank Brown, was held until Dec. 18, and was committed to jail to await developments in the condition of the injured boy.

Not Result of Foul Play.

Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 7.—Coroner Mix yesterday investigated the death of John Kenney, who was found in an unconscious condition on a street with his skull fractured. The coroner was unable to find evidence of foul play.

Three Killed in Boiler Explosion.

Fern, Vt., Dec. 7.—Three men were instantly killed by the explosion of a boiler at the steam saw mill of G. W. Harris in this town. The killed are: William Parker, Vernie Bull and A. C. Miner.

The New Defender's Skipper.

New York, Dec. 5.—It is announced that W. B. Duncan, Jr., who will manage the yacht now being built to defend the America's cup, has selected Urias Rhodes for captain of the new boat. Captain Rhodes commanded the old Defender in her trial races with Columbia in 1899.

ARMY BILL PASSED.

Strict Party Vote Upon the Measure, With but Four Exceptions.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Senator Morgan Makes an Argument For Its Abrogation.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The house of representatives, at the end of a long sitting, passed the army reorganization bill by a vote of 166 to 138. Three Democrats, Messrs. Hall of Pennsylvania and Underhill and Clayton of New York, voted with the Republicans for the bill, and Mr. McCall (Rep.) of Massachusetts with the Democrats, against. Otherwise it was a strict party vote.

The proposition which some of the Democrats attempted to commit their side to in caucus—an extension of the present temporary army until July 1, 1902—which was voted upon indirectly on a motion to recommit, commanded the votes of only about half of the opposition, and of two Republicans, Mr. McCall and Mr. Mann of Illinois. Many of the Democrats, however, voted against the motion because they were opposed not only to the reorganization, but also to continuing the temporary army at its present strength.

Quite a number of amendments were placed upon the bill before it had passed. The liveliest fight was made upon a substitute offered by Mr. Littlefield of Maine, for the canteen section. The substitute absolutely prohibited the sale of intoxicants at military posts. Large delegations from the W. C. T. U., which is in session in this city, watched the fight from the galleries. When the prohibition sentiment was carried by an overwhelming majority, Mr. Batholdt attempted to secure a record vote in the house, but the peculiar parliamentary status shut him out.

The senate was in executive session for more than four hours yesterday, the entire time being devoted to the discussion by Senator Morgan of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the abrogation of the portion of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which relates to the Nicaraguan canal.

The senator made it very plain in the course of his remarks that, while he was not opposed to the pending treaty in almost any form, his principal, if not his only concern in that connection, is for the passage of the canal bill.

Discussing the question of fortification of the canal, Senator Morgan argued that if the United States should proceed with the construction of the canal without first taking the steps to secure the neutrality of the canal, Great Britain would be greatly offended, and that he thought it not impossible that the offense would be considered sufficiently grave to lead to hostilities between the two countries.

"Do you mean," asked Senator Beveridge, "that, notwithstanding the present friendly relations between the countries, England might declare war if we should construct the canal with our means and in our own way?"

Senator Morgan replied that he considered that result among the possibilities. "But," he continued, "I should not be deterred by that circumstance."

What England would do, he said, of course, was a mere matter of speculation, and added that he had only referred to this possibility in order to emphasize his opinion that the canal should be constructed in any contingency. The American people, he said, had mapped out that canal and they were not going to allow any obstacle, no matter how serious, to stand in the way. He believed that the administration that would undertake to build the canal, knowing that to do so meant war, would be endorsed by the people at large by a bigger majority than that which McKinley had received over Bryan in the last election.

Senator Morgan was plied with many questions by Senators Mason, Teller, Beveridge, Tillman and others. Mr. Mason asked whether it was true that if the Hay-Pauncefote negotiations prevented the use of the canal by Great Britain in time of war, the converse proposition that it also prohibited such use by the United States was not also true. To this Mr. Morgan did not make direct reply, saying that he would take up that point later in the discussion.

In discussing the points of the treaty with Senator Teller, the Alabama senator expressed the view that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is unconstitutional, and for this reason, if for no other, said it should be disregarded.

WESTON TO SUCCEED EGAN.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Brigadier General Charles P. Egan, commissary general of subsistence, who has been under suspension since Feb. 9, 1899, by sentence of courtmartial for alleged intemperate and abusive language concerning Lieutenant General Miles, in connection with the army beef investigation, was restored to duty yesterday and immediately afterward was placed on the retired list of the army. Colonel John F. Weston, assistant commissary general of subsistence, will be appointed to be commissary general.

NO ERRORS WERE MADE.

Northampton, Mass., Dec. 7.—After a recount of the votes for mayor in ward 1, it was found that no error had been made, and that the voting machine had copied the votes correctly. Machines in other wards were examined, and the first reading was found to be correct in every case.

PAYMENTS HELD UP.

Pretoria, Dec. 7.—Lord Kitchener has stopped payments to burghers for the use of their wagons until Boer resistance ceases. Civilian passenger traffic with Cape Colony is almost suspended and native traffic absolutely so.

Czar Fast Gaining Strength.

Livadia, Dec. 7.—The czar now leaves his bed each day, and spends an hour or two in an arm chair. In sleep and appetite he is steadily improving, though he is still limited to a liquid diet. The czarina is much thinner, but her general health is excellent.

FIVE SHOTS WERE FIRED.

Two Took Effect Over John Cromwell's Heart and Caused His Death.

Wakefield, Mass., Dec. 4.—A number of sharp pistol shots in quick succession, about 9 o'clock last night, sent the wife of John Crowell flying into the barn, where she was horror-stricken to find her husband writhing on the floor, and moaning: "He has gone, and my pocketbook with him." Fifteen minutes later Mr. Crowell died from the effects of two bullet wounds over the heart.

Mr. Crowell until recently was engaged in the coffee and tea trade, but sold out his business, and for some days has carried his money on his person.

He left the house about 9 o'clock last night to look after his horse and lock the barn. A few minutes after, Mrs. Crowell heard a number of shots, and rushed out to the barn. Speaking later she said that she must have reached the barn within a minute after the shots were fired, yet not a sign of any person did she see.

She found her husband on the barn floor, moaning and muttering undistinguishable sentences about someone shooting him, but all she could catch was that the person had gone and taken the pocketbook. Mrs. Crowell realized at once that her husband had been shot and shrieked for help.

Mr. Crowell was unconscious when she returned with two neighbors, who had answered her cries, and soon after he expired.

As far as known, Mr. Crowell had no enemies, and the police scout the suicide theory, believing that some person or persons laid in wait for him and shot him down in cold blood, escaping immediately afterwards with the pocketbook.

Egan Stops Out.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Brigadier General Charles P. Egan, commissary general of subsistence, who has been under suspension since Feb. 9, 1899, by sentence of courtmartial for alleged in-

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES P. EGAN.

temperate and abusive language concerning Lieutenant General Miles, in connection with the army beef investigation, was restored to duty yesterday and immediately afterward was placed on the retired list of the army. Colonel John F. Weston, assistant commissary general of subsistence, will be appointed to be commissary general.

Engine Struck an Obstruction.

Athol, Mass., Dec. 3.—A bad railroad wreck occurred about half a mile east of Royalston station, in which an engineer and fireman were badly hurt internally, an express messenger sustained a sprained ankle and the 50 passengers were terribly shaken up, though, as far as known, none was seriously hurt. An engine, smoking car, baggage car and one coach were overturned and badly wrecked. The accident was caused by the engine wheels striking a frog or some other obstruction while passing over a switch.

Woman and Daughter Burned to Death.

Portland, Me., Dec. 3.—Two persons lost their lives and two others were severely burned as the result of a small fire in the Deering district. The dead are Mrs. H. E. Crossman, aged 45 years, and Ethel Crossman, a daughter, aged 10 years. Two boys, Leon Crossman and Raymond Thompson, were taken from the second story, suffering from severe burns. The fire is thought to have resulted from the accidental overturning of a stove used in heating tar on the roof of the building.

Pawtucket Aldermen Against Boxing.

Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 6.—At a meeting of the Pawtucket aldermen last night the Pastors' union presented a memorial asking that no licenses for boxing exhibitions be given in the future. The aldermen voted, 4 to 1, in favor of refusing to grant licenses. The action of the board is only binding until the first of the year.

Queen Victoria's Brief Speech.

London, Dec. 6.—The queen's speech today was the shortest on record. It consisted of a single sentence, announcing that parliament has been summoned to provide supplies for the army. The foreign relations, which are not touched on in this laconic message, will be fully dealt with in the speech opening the February session.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS.

Plymouth, Mass., has received a donation of $10,000 for a hospital from Eben D. Jordan of Boston. The gift is unconditional.

The decomposed body of a man was found floating off Commercial wharf, Boston. The man was about 40 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighed about 165 pounds.

The new Odd Fellows' hall at Auburn, Me., was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

Dr. Sarah E. Sherman, one of the best known physicians of Salem, Mass., died after a long illness. Miss Sherman was born in Gayston, Vt., in 1845. She was prominent in several societies throughout Massachusetts.

Samuel Trubee, aged 91, died at Bridgeport, Conn. He was for over 30 years in the wholesale grocery business, and afterward was prominently connected with local banking interests.

An unknown man was found dead in his room at a boarding house at Bridgeport, Conn., having been poisoned by strychnine.

Secret Service Agent Barker detailed to take charge of the Boston office.

Rev. Charles E. Weeden of Norwood, Mass., has received a call from the Central Congregational church of Lynn, Mass.

William Foster, Jr., who several years ago was an editorial writer for the Providence Press and Star, and who subsequently became very well known as a greenback agitator, being honored with the nomination for governor of Rhode Island by his party, died at Warwick, R. I.

At a meeting of the Portland, Me., city council the question as to permitting telephone competition in the city was decided in the negative.

Charles Fletcher, manager of the Saranac mill of the American Woolen company, at Blackstone, Mass., has resigned. Mr. Langwell of the American company will succeed him.

Rev. Charles Edson Owen of Houlton, Me., has been tendered the office of financial secretary of Colby college by the trustees of that institution.

Edward S. Robinson, for the past 35 years superintendent of the Brown Woolen mills at Foxcroft, Me., died suddenly while at work in the mill. Death was due to heart failure.

Six hundred money order blanks are missing from sub-station No. 9, Boston postoffice, and every postoffice in the country has been notified to be on the lookout for money orders stamped "Sub-station No. 9, Boston, Mass.," numbered from 2201 to 2800, inclusive.

The trustee of the Dickinson hospital, Northampton, Mass., have received a sum of money for the purpose of building an annex to the hospital, to cost between $13,000 and $20,000, as a memorial to a man who died several years ago, and is given by his surviving relatives, whose names are not made public.

Eastwood Eastwood, mayor of Central Falls, R. I., died from blood poisoning. His malady followed the removal of a corn, his toe having been cut in the operation. He was 66 years old.

Frederick H. Curtis died very suddenly at his home at Assinippi, Mass., of pneumonia, aged 62. When the Civil war broke out in 1861, he enlisted at the Charlestown navy yard, and served with distinction throughout the conflict.

Fall River, Mass., labor unionists have been appealed to on behalf of southern operatives out on strike for assistance, despite the fact that announcement has been made that southern strikes were ended.

William A. C. Stark, a clerical assistant in the commandant's office at the Charlestown navy yard for more than 20 years, died of apoplexy. He was born in 1826.

The first stone altar placed in any church in this country, outside of the Roman Catholic church, was rededicated at the Church of the Advent at Boston. The occasion was the 56th anniversary of the parish.

The body of Daniel Whitehead was found floating in the Charles river at Waltham, Mass. He had been missing from his home for four days. He was about 60 years old.

The cornerstone of the Union Baptist church was laid at Pawtucket, R. I., under the direction of Westminster lodge, I. O. O. F., assisted by various other lodges.

James Warral was playing football at Waterbury, Conn., and in a scrimmage was thrown on his head. One of the vertebrae of his back was dislocated, and he is paralyzed from the shoulders down.

The fishing schooner Copia, which was equipped with two gasolene engines for auxiliary power, was sunk at her dock at Stonington, Conn., as a result of an explosion of her gasolene tanks.

Articles of association of the York County railroad have been filed with the Maine railroad commissioners. The road is to be of electricity and will run a distance of about 25 miles, from Saco to Limerick.

Franklin H. Orvis, one of the most prominent hotel men in the country, died suddenly of heart disease at Manchester, Vt., aged 76.

William H. Sterry, aged 41, cut his throat with a razor at Lowell, Mass., and is dead. He had been despondent from ill health.

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Review of Reviews, New York City	2.50	2.50	3.15
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Cosmopolitan Magazine, Irvington, N. Y.	1.00	1.25	1.90
Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.	2.00	2.00	2.50
Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Penn.	.50	1.00	1.50
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn.	3.00	3.00	3.50
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.	1.75	2.25	2.90
Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.	.50	1.00	1.50
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Report of Condition of Industrial Trust Company as made under call of the State Auditor, Nov. 20, 1900. (condensed.)

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Loans and Discounts,		$6,671,359 88
Real Estate Mortgages,		535,216 75
Bonds and Stocks,		4,450,951 50
Industrial Trust Co., Building and Land,		748,111 16
Industrial Trust Co., Building and Land, Pawtucket,		42,313 68
Other Real Estate,		10,131 20
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps,		5,461 48
Call Loans to Banks, Individuals and Corporations,	$1,669,236 29	
Due from Banks, Bankers and U. S. Treasurer,	2,033,134 47	
Cash in Vaults,	605,869 51	4,308,240 27
Total,		$16,771,785 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$1,200,000 00
Surplus,	400,000 00
Profit on hand, less Expenses and Interest on Deposits,	271,142 39
Reserved Interest,	17,100 74
Deposits,	14,883,542 79
Total,	$16,771,785 92

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Fighting in Panay.

The following article from the Manila Times was sent home by Capt. A. A. Barker of this city.

CABATUAN (Panay), September 19.—For some time past the central part of the island of Panay has been rendered unsafe for the military and those natives who desire to live at peace with the Americans, by the doings of one Quentin Salos, a notorious leader of insurgents. He appears to have acted independently of any other force of insurgents, and his numerous raids and known cases of the most fiendish cruelty, practised by his men, it is said, with his acquiescence, have been a source of terror all through the immediate district in which he chiefly operated. He is said to be part Chino and this may readily be believed, as his methods are of the identical kind which marked those some time back in Albay and for which it is thought by many General Pana was responsible. However, his location was communicated to the authorities, and preparations were at once set on foot to capture, if possible, this notorious leader or, in some effective way, punish him and his band for their past misdeeds. He is known to have gathered about him the most courageous fighting men in the Islands, all of whom are armed with serviceable rifles, with plenty of ammunition. It was arranged for column to leave Cabatuan, Janiuay, and Pototan, going by different routes in order to cut off if possible the retreat. It may be as well to give a resume of the operations of each column, commencing with the one under the Command of Capt. Barker, 26th Inf., U. S. V., consisting of Detachments from G and 26th Inf. and H 18 Inf., in all about 100 men, together with the following officers: Capt. Connell, Lieut. Grant, Lt. Ball (in charge pack train) and Capt. Surgeon Warhburn. This column left Cabakran at 5 p. m., on Wednesday, Sept. 12, reaching the same night at Janiuay, leaving again at 5 a. m. on the following morning for Calinog, a distance of 17 miles. The road was exceedingly rough and both officers and men suffered from the intense heat. A halt of 10 minutes was made at Hambinas to allow a much needed refresher and the re-filling of canteens. Pressing on again with occasional glimpses of Bands of Insurgents which, however, retired as we advanced, the column eventually reached Calinog at 1:30 p. m., after a most tedious and trying march of 8½ hours. The men were quartered part in a large house in the plaza and part in the convent, the officers occupying another house directly facing the church. The heat was most oppressive and most of the men were seen busily disrobing and drying their clothes in the sun. Shoes and stockings were discarded for the time being, and the whole force were soon at work cooking and getting ready for the meal they were sorely in need of. Whilst these preparations were in progress, a number of insurgents estimated at about 50 rifles suddenly opened up a volley fire from the low hills north of the town. Momentarily surprised it did not take long for Capt. Barker and his brother officers to quickly get the men in ship shape for repelling this attack. Capt. Barker had the Centre, Capt. Cornell the left and Lieutenant Bull the right. The Insurgent fire was unusually well sustained and accurate from about 700 and 800 yards, another band of some 25 or more having joined in from another small hill. Despite more than half the command being barefooted and mostly clothed in under suit and cartridge belt nothing could equal the impetuosity and daring courage with which the men dashed over rice fields and ran up the hill firing volleys as they advanced. The formation was excellent and well conceived and nothing could have prevented our men making a most complete haul of both prisoners and rifles; but when the rapidly advancing line was about 250 yards distant, the insurgents broke and fled, carrying away their dead and wounded (number unknown) into the brush and hills beyond. Diligent search was made to capture any stragglers, but the nature of the ground made this a work of difficulty, and success was denied us. We had, however, given them once more a sample of what our troops can do, and there could be nothing more commendable than the promptness with which all responded at the first intimation of danger and this in view of the fact that the men and officers were much fatigued by the arduous march of the previous eight and a half hours. Although expected, no more trouble was encountered and the troops were enabled to get a much needed rest. In the morning Barrio Marabon, a noted insurrecto dive, was burned and the troops were soon again at Lambuñas, where a short rest was taken. Barrio Tina was afterward visited. It was at the small barrio of Tubaron near here that Corporal Stringham, of G Co. 26th, was noticed to be missing. No trace of the missing man was however found. The column proceeded to Janiuay and rested for the night, returning to Cabatuan the following day. A detachment of Co. G, 26th, under Capt. Bordman, have since made diligent search for the missing Corporal, or news of his whereabouts, but up to the present nothing has been ascertained. This is the only casualty on our side, and it is hoped news of the man may quickly turn up to appease the anxiety felt.

We will now turn our attention to the doings of Capt. Butts' mobile force of mounted men of Co. H, 18th Infantry. This force was joined at Pototan by another 30 men of the mounted detachment of the 18th Infantry under Lieut. Conger, usually known as Gordon's Scouts. These made up a total of about 60 men under the command of Captain Butts, with Lieutenants Conger and Baker, 18th Infantry. Leaving Pototan at 8 a. m. their objective was Passi by way of San Enrique. The Infantry, about 120 strong, under Major Henry, 26th Infantry, U. S. V., with 15 mounted scouts of the 26th Infantry, leaving for the same place by way of Duenas about four hours earlier. The two columns met at Dueras, where Major Henry arriving there earlier had a short, sharp encounter with a band of 50 insurgents. These they quickly dispersed in fine style, killing five and wounding several, amongst the killed being the Instructo to Adjutant. This office seems a somewhat precarious one to hold, as his predecessor is confined as a prisoner at Pototan, with three bullet wounds. At this place were found to be two insurgent officers in a properly equipped insurgent hospital. After clearing the surrounding country of the straggling element, a new start was made, the Infantry taking the road and the mounted men the trail to Passi. It was ascertained en route that Quintin Salos with his two right hand men, Arioso, Halcdoulan, were in the vicinity of Passi. It was destined for Capt. Butts and his men to locate the enemy at a bend of the river about one mile from San Enrique. While the column was marching in extended order over a somewhat open country it was suddenly opened up on by about 100 rifles at about 200 yards. At the first volley, which was unexpected, two men of Conger's detachment were wounded, one being shot in the leg and one through the shoulder, and one trooper of Capt. Butts' detachment had his horse shot dead under him. The order to dismount and charge the evidently entrenched enemy was quickly given and obeyed, and although the river here is deep and swift, the men dashed in and assisted each other up the steep and rocky bank on the other side, firing whenever anything human showed up above them. One man shouted they're running and sure enough this was the case. Our men quickly gained the trench and it may be judged how long the enemy stayed when five men were shot right in the trench. Others dashed into the river, throwing away their rifles as they jumped from the bank only to be literally perforated by our men from the banks above. Several natives were shot and sank in the fast flowing river. Thirteen natives lay dead in and about the trenches and as many more must have been carried by the current down stream. Rifles to the same number were lost by the Insurgents in this way. One insurgent Officer wounded, but since dead, gave the information that Q. Salos had been there that day but had gone he knew not where. Probably knowing of our close proximity.

Meanwhile Major Henry's column had come in with little opposition and a return start was made to Pototan. All concur that a severe and far reaching blow has been struck at the most bloodthirsty cut-throat on the Isle of Panay.

The arduous marching in the hot sun, with little or no food and the harassing and troublesome advance and flanking guards, required constant nerve and alertness. It is known that 25 insurgents were killed and many wounded. Our losses were two men severely wounded and one horse killed. The wounded were sent to Iloilo, a distance of 40 miles, under escort, in charge of Lt. Conger, the hospital being reached without mishap on Saturday morning. It is not known at present whether these successful operations are to be followed up, but it is known there are capable officers for whom the men will dare to do anything towards the extermination of this insurgent band of thieves and cut-throats. Nine rifles, much ammunition, and several bolos were also captured, besides many thrown into the river, all the rifles bore the initials 'Q. S.' they were chiefly Mausers and Japanese made rifles and were almost new.

Helping Workmen.

Once a week in the factory of the Cleveland Window Glass Company, a discussion takes place upon some topic of business interest. Written questions are handed in advance to the employees. The answers enable the company to judge of the efficiency of its working force. They indicate also the possibility of educating men from the ranks to positions as foremen and salesmen, thus obviating the necessity of relying upon outside assistance. Here is one example: Two years ago a young man was taken into the employ of the company at a salary of $12 per month. Soon the company needed a salesman. Largely through information obtained in these discussions he was enabled in a short time to fill the position of salesman at a salary of $25 per week instead of $12 a month.

One feature of special interest in the works of the Cleveland Twist Drill Company is the system of paying for suggestions tending toward improvements in factory methods and management. The drills made by the company are straightened before they are sent out. A drill is laid on a block of metal whose upper surface is smooth and highly polished. By looking toward a strong light and rolling the drill back and forth, the inaccuracies, if any exist, are discovered. This work requires great accuracy and close application, and it is exceedingly trying to the eyes. Formerly the work was done in a large room with a number of large windows. An employee suggested partitioning the room, painting the walls green, and hanging green shades at the windows. Fifty dollars were paid for this suggestion. In return the company obtained the use of half the original room for other purposes, and an increase of 15 per cent in the work done in the green room. This increased output has already amounted to several thousand dollars.—The World's Work.

Our Forefathers.

It is worth mentioning that the territory of Mattabesett was bought of Sowheag's Indians and duly paid for says John Fiske in the December Atlantic. Sometimes historians tell us that it was only Dutchmen and not Englishmen who bought the red men's land instead of stealing it. Such statements have been made in New York, but if we pass on to Philadelphia we hear that it was only Quakers who were thus scrupulous, and when we arrive in Baltimore we learn that it was only Roman Catholics. In point of fact, it was the invariable custom of European settlers on this Atlantic coast to purchase the lands on which they settle, and the transaction was usually recorded in a deed to which the Sagamores affixed their marks. Nor was the affair really such a mockery as it may at first thought seem to us. The red man got what he sorely coveted, steel hatchets and grindstones, glass beads and rum, perhaps muskets and ammunition, while he was apt to reserve sundry rights of catching game and fish. A struggle was inevitable when the white man's agriculture encroached upon and exhausted the Indian's hunting ground; but other circumstances usually brought it on long before that point was reached. The age of iron superseded the stone age in America by the same law of progress that from time immemorial has been bearing humanity onward from brutal savagery to higher and more perfect life. In the course of it our forefathers certainly ousted and dispossessed the red men, but they did not do it in a spirit of robbery.

Would You Be Popular?

Contribute of your best to the pleasure of others. Study the character of each, and sympathize with all in troubles or in joys, however small, says Woman's Life.

Be gentle in speech. Never retort with an angry word, remembering that the second word makes the quarrel.

Govern yourself, guard your temper, avoid moods and pets and sulkiness.

Be unselfish, deny yourself and prefer others; readily pardon any seeming lack of attention.

Beware of the scandal monger, and shut your ears to what ought not to be repeated.

President's Message.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.)

The Filipinos are a race quick to learn and to profit by knowledge. He would be rash who, with the teachings of contemporaneous history in view, would fix a limit to the degree of culture and advancement yet within the reach of these people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed.

Porto Rico and Cuba.

The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of the congress approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation. The courts have been established. The governor and his associates, working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success.

On the 6th of November a general election was held in the island for members of the legislature, and the body elected has been called to convene on the first Monday of December.

I recommend that legislation be enacted by the congress conferring upon the secretary of the interior supervision over the public lands in Porto Rico, and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which remained in the crown of Spain at the date of cession of Porto Rico to the United States, and that appropriations necessary for surveys be made, and that the methods of the disposition of such lands be prescribed by law.

On the 25th of July, 1900, I directed that a call be issued for an election in Cuba for members of a constitutional convention to frame a constitution as a basis for a stable and independent government in the island. The election was held on the 15th of September, and the convention assembled on the 5th of November, 1900, and is now in session.

When the convention concludes its labors, I will transmit to the congress the constitution as framed by the convention for its consideration and for such action as it may deem advisable.

I renew the recommendation made in my special message of Feb. 10, 1899, as to the necessity for cable communication between the United States and Hawaii, with extension to Manila.

The Army.

The present strength of the army is 100,000 men—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers. Under the act of March 2, 1899, on the 30th of June next the present volunteer force will be discharged, and the regular army will be reduced to 2,447 officers and 29,025 enlisted men.

We have in Cuba between 5,000 and 6,000 troops. For the present our troops in that island cannot be withdrawn or materially diminished and certainly not until the conclusion of the labors of the constitutional convention now in session and a government provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured.

In Porto Rico we have reduced the garrisons to 1,636, which includes 879 native troops. There is no room for further reduction here.

We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine Islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we will need there for the immediate future from 45,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of which there are assuring indications.

It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000 and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the president should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft commission believes will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerrillas, assassins and ladrones than our own soldiers.

I favor the recommendation of the secretary of war for the detail of officers from the line of the army when vacancies occur in the adjutant general's department, inspector general's department, quartermaster's department, subsistence department, pay department, ordnance department and signal corps.

The president speaks of the rapid growth of the postal service and approves the recommendations of the secretary of the navy for new vessels and for more officers and men. The pension roll shows a net increase of 2,010 names. Action is recommended in the way of increasing the number of schools in Alaska. Progress is noted in the educational, agricultural and railroad development of the Hawaiian Islands. The president in connection with labor says:

In my annual message of Dec. 5, 1898, I called attention to the necessity for some amendment of the alien contract law. There still remain important features of the rightful application of the eight hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration, and I again commend these subjects to the careful attention of the congress.

Civil Service.

The civil service commission is greatly embarrassed in its work for want of an adequate permanent force for clerical and other assistance.

Its needs are fully set forth in its report. I invite attention to the report and especially urge upon the congress that this important bureau of the public service, which passes upon the qualifications and character of so large a number of the officers and employees of the government, should be supported by all needed appropriations to secure promptness and efficiency.

I am very much impressed with the statement made by the heads of all the departments of the urgent necessity of a hall of public records. In every departmental building in Washington, so far as I am informed, the space for official records is not only exhausted, but the walls of rooms are lined with shelves, the middle floor space of many rooms is filled with file cases, and garrets and basements, which were never intended and are unfitted for their accommodation, are crowded with them.

In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations, and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen, confidence; it will not retard, but promote, legitimate industrial and commercial expansion.

Our growing power brings with it temptations and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure, peace. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 1.

It is remarkable how many different kinds of fish the devil can catch when he baits his hook with money.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Washington.

It must not be supposed that Washington is the creation of a night, says A. Maurice Low in the December Atlantic. The men who originally laid out the city did their work well in planting wide avenues and streets and foreseeing that the infant capital of a struggling confederacy would one day be the seat of government of a mighty nation. But having done that, they let time do the rest. Time slept, but the genius of one man was the magician's wand to break the spell of somnolency. Alexander Shepherd did for Washington what Baron Haussmann did for Paris. Shepherd found Washington a mud hole and left it the City of Beauty it is today. He suffered the fate of all reformers; he was abused, calumniated, driven forth, but he has lived long enough to see his vindication and of hearing Washington discussing the propriety of erecting a statue to his honor. Curiously enough, Shepherd unconsciously rendered even a greater service to his beloved city, and gave his people an object lesson in the benefits to follow from pure autocracy.

Florida, Cuba and the South, Mexico and California.

The Southern Railway, the great Trunk Line of the South, offers the most perfect service for reaching the principal cities and resorts of the South, Southwest and the Pacific Coast. Three through trains daily operating perfect dining-car service, with through Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars, New York to New Orleans, Atlanta, Memphis, Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Aiken, Augusta, Asheville, Chattanooga, Nashville. Pullman tourist sleeping car Washington to San Francisco without change. January 14th, 1901, New York and Florida Limited resumes service between New York and St. Augustine. Finest train in the world, composed exclusively of composite dining, library observation, compartment drawing room and sleeping cars, electric lighted, steam-heated. For descriptive matter of the route, rates and general information regarding the resorts of the South call on or address New York Ticket Offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway, or Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1185 Broadway, corner 28th street.

A Convict "Expert".

Chicago, Nov. 28.—A special to the Tribune from Columbus, Ohio, says: In order to immediately secure valuable papers belonging to her dead husband, the late Col. F. J. Pickard, a civil engineer who died a few days ago, an expert safe blower, now a convict in the State penitentiary here, was loaned to Mrs. Pickard by the Warden long enough for him to open the strong box in which the important papers were kept.

The entire affair was kept secret, and the prisioner was conveyed through the city in a closed carriage to the safe, which he blew open, and was returned to his cell before daylight this morning. All private papers were locked up in Col. Pickard's safe, the dead man alone having known the combination. The town was searched in vain for an expert to open the safe, and the novel plan of securing the services of a burglar was adopted. It took the convict 12 minutes to open the safe.

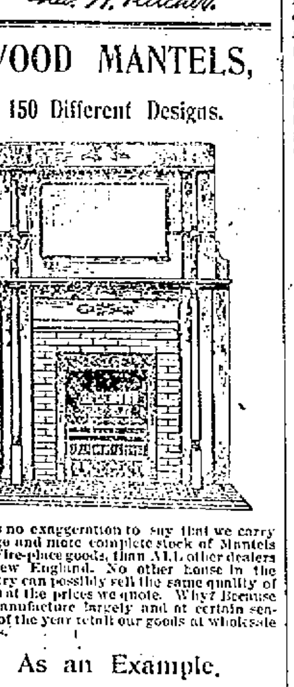
O'Batch—They say the reason the feet of Chinese women are squeezed and crippled is to keep them from running away from their husbands.

Henpeck—Oh, no! That's a mistake. It's to keep them from running after their husbands.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WOOD MANTELS,

150 Different Designs.



It is no exaggeration to say that we carry a large and more complete stock of Mantels and Fire-place goods, than ALL other dealers in New England. No other house in the country can possibly sell the same quality of goods at the prices we quote. Why? Because we manufacture largely and at certain seasons of the year retail our goods at wholesale prices.

As an Example.

The mantel as shown above is solid oak well finished; solid wood carving and French Plate Mirror.

Price During this Sale, $18.00

Coal Grate, Enamel Tile Facing and Hearth, $18.00

Mantel is 5 feet wide over all and 6 feet 8 inches high.
Special attention given to mail orders.
No charge for packing.
Freight allowed to your city.

Crooker Mantel & Tile Co.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Warerooms, 20-22 Weybosset St. Factory, Manchester St.

Christmas Presents.

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS AND

SLIPPERS.

EXAMINE OUR LARGE STOCK.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Boots!

Calf Boots,

Kip Boots,

Grain Boots,

Felt Boots,

Wool Boots,

Rubber Boots,

at our usual moderate prices, at

M. S. HOLM'S,

84 THAMES STREET, Newport, R. I.

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Will Answer Inquiries from Subscribers About

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The Whole Story in one letter about

Pain-Killer

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

From Capt. F. Loye, Police Station No. 5, Montreal:—"We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for *pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, frost bites, chilblains, cramps*, and all afflictions which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is *the best remedy* to have near at hand."

Used Internally and Externally.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

Nasal CATARRH.

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts.,

New York, July 24, 1899

Gentlemen:

Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly,

C. W. Eastwood.

To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET Co.,

17 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

10 and 25 cents per package, at all druggists.

An Exceptional Opportunity

AN EXCELLENT LITTLE

UPRIGHT PIANO

In good repair for $70, $10 down and $5.00 per month. A discount will be made for cash. Don't fail to call and examine.

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BUILDER

OF MASON WORK,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.

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Calendar Avenue.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission.

A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only, 9:15 p. m. Due New York 7 a. m.

Returning—From New York steamers leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only, at 5.30 p. m. Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining there until 3:45 a. m. before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.

G. E. WOODWARD, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect November 1, 1900.

Leave	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	*10 00	*1 20	*1 10	*7 35
Providence, ar	11 50	3 15	5 50	9 60
Boston, ar	1 18	4 20	7 00	11 00
New York	4 30	6 57	11 00	B
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New Y'k	*12 02	*5 00	*10 02	*1 02
Boston	—	10 00	1 03	5 00
Prov.	—	11 11	2 10	4 15
Newp't, arr	6 35	1 00	4 00	6 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.
BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2.05 a. m., Philadelphia, 6.10 a. m.; Baltimore, 9.29 a. m.; Washington, 10.32 a. m.

For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. D. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

Leave Newport for

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Week days 8 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, 4 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 90 cents.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

R. HUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Oct. 30, 1900, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 7.10, 8.20, 9.10, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.42, 10.12 a. m., 12.42, 3.48, 1.12, 6.00, 6.12 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7.00, 9.10, 11.10 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. LOWELL, 11.00 a. m., 3 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 6.00, 8.20, 9.10, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.10, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.15 a. m., 12.27, 4.26 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.10, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 5 p. m.

aBoat from Fall River
eWharf Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Sup't. Boston.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company.

Leave Newport—***6.30, **7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, *6.15, 7.15, *7.45, 8.15, 9.15, *10.15, *11.15 p. m.

Leave Fall River for Newport—***6.30, **6.45, 7.15, 8.45, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.15, 5.15, 5.15, 6.15, 6.15, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 9.45, *10.45 p. m.

***To Portsmouth and return.
**Not run Sundays.
*To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

Reduction in price of

COKE.

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 36 bushels for $3.50
Common, 36 bushels for $3.00

AT WORKS:

Prepared, $8.00 per 100 bushels
Common, $6.00 per 100 bushels.

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receive prompt attention.

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience. MIDY

Sold by all Druggists.

HAVING PURCHASED THE

Shop and Good Will

—OF—

Mr. Lewis Skinner,

ON FERRY WHARF.

Should be pleased to notify the public that I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.

ALL HORSESHOEING

—AND—

JOBBING

promptly attended to at either place

J. B. BACHELLER.

Literary Comment and Gossip.

December Magazines.

The Century.

The Christmas (December) Century is resplendent in an appropriate colored cover designed by Herter; and the frontispiece is one of a group of full-page and minor decorations, richly printed in color and tints, illustrating the great ode "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," which is reprinted from Masson's edition of Milton's poems. Special attention has been paid to color printing in The Century of late years, but it is believed that nothing else that has been done in the magazine quite equals in richness of effect the results that have been attained in this number. Most noteworthy among the other contents is the opening instalment of Augustine Birrell's "Down the Rhine," written in the distinctively humorous style of the author's "Obiter Dicta," and lavishly illustrated by Castaigne. An essay by Charles Dudley Warner on "The Pursuit of Happiness" has a timely interest as probably one of the latest things ever produced by the genial satirist who passed away last month. In the whole range of fiction it would be difficult to find two stories more strikingly contrasted in scene and characters than Miss Bertha Runkle's "Helmet of Navarre" and Hamlin Garland's "Her Mountain Lover," which are running side by side in the same magazine. The current instalment of the story of today finds the hero somewhat at sea in London, and longing for Colorado and his cowboy's saddle. Further variety in the departments of fiction is to be found in "Broken Wings," a characteristic story, by Henry James, of defeated aspirations; "The Lace Camisole," by L. B. Walford, a tender tale of the English midlands; "A Hired Girl" by Edwin Asa Dix, who makes in this New England story his first appearance since the success of "Deacon Bradbury"; "Ghosts Who Become Famous," a Christmas fantasy by Carolyn Wells; and "While the Automobile Ran Down," a mirth-provoking Christmas extravaganza, by Charles Battell Loomis, author of "The Four-Masted Cathoat."

Of graver interest are "The Struggle on the Peking Wall," by W. N. Pethicks, private secretary to Li Hung Chang, describing a critical moment in the fortunes of the besieged legations; "With the Pekin Relief Column," by an American war correspondent, Frederick Palmer; "Significant Knowledge of the Bible," offsetting President Thwing's recent paper on undergraduates' unfamiliarity with Biblical incidents; "Paths of Hope for the Negro," by Jerome Dowd; and "What More Than Wages?" a study of recent efforts by employers to admit their "hands" to a share in the profits of their business. One of the most significant contributions in this number will be Paul Dunbar's poem "The Haunted Oak," a ballad of lynching, inspired by recent experiences of members of the poet's race. Sir Walter Besant's "East London Types" includes, this month, the "submerged" Englishman of gentle birth. Queen Catharine of Aragon appears in Cole's engraving from Leslie's portrait, and the magazine as a whole is richly illustrated. Poems grave and gay and timely editorials round out perhaps the most beautiful number of The Century ever published.

The St. Nicholas.

It is peculiarly fitting that St. Nicholas should celebrate the winter holiday, so we are prepared to find the cover of the December number resplendent in five colors. The design, by Luis Mora, is called "Bringing in the Yule-Log." In the body of the magazine, a ballad by Ethel Parton, "The Rhyme of the Tory Tollevers," telling how a little patriot saved her neighbors, is embellished with full-page illustrations, borders and head-and-tail-pieces drawn by Guernsey Moore, and as gaily colored as the cover. The frontispiece, in black and white, illustrates seasonable verses by Mary Austin, "The Shepherds in Judea"; and other timely matters are Elizabeth Cady Stanton's true story of "Christmas on the Mayflower," "The Tale of a Christmas Pony," by Caroline Burrell, and Charles Murphy's versified "Instructions to Santa Claus." The present number is notable as containing the only prose, except "The Helmet of Navarre," yet published by Miss Bertha Runkle. In "The Sorcery of Hal the Wheelwright," she tells how a bicycle came to be made in the time of Henry V., and of the troubles it brought to its inventor. A stirring story is that of the rescue of shipwrecked sailors near Marquette, Michigan, on the shores of Lake Superior. The life-saving crew, with their boats and bomb, had to make a winter-night journey of over a hundred miles by train, before reaching the scene of the disaster. Everything in the magazine this month is illustrated, including the popular departments of Nature and Science and the St. Nicholas League.

The Atlantic.

The December Atlantic contains much notable poetry. It opens with some delightful and hitherto-unprinted verses by James Russell Lowell; it elsewhere contains the Bird of Passage, the grand ode read by Owen Wister at the dedication of the Boston Symphony Hall (already so much discussed), which appears here for the first time in its entirety, while Stuart Sterne, Hildegarde Hawthorne, and others contribute brilliant shorter poems, the whole exhibiting unusual excellence and variety. Miss Jewett's The Tory Lover increases in power each month, and is fast developing fresh and interesting situations. Mrs. Wiggin's Penelope's Irish Experiences continue to interest and delight their many readers, being as full of the Celtic spirit and Celtic humor as if the writer were "to the manner born." John Fiske details the story—characteristic of our national development—of a typical New England Town and traces its history, struggles and triumphs, making a sturdy contrast with A. Maurice Low's picture of Washington, city of Leisure, the only one in the civilized world today. Goldwin Smith denounces the pernicious theory that would exalt War as a Moral Medicine, a tonic to the health of nations, and Gerald Stanley Lee describes The Dominance of the Crowd—the crushing out of the individual by the multitude in modern peace times. Frank B. Sanborn contributes The Maintenance of a Poet, a sketch of the poetical life of Ellery Channing, its meagreness and its compensations; President Benjamin I. Wheeler makes a brilliant study of Art in Language—the power of taste and judgment in the use of words, and Waldo S. Pratt discusses the increased musical culture of the day and the increased demand for New Ideals in Musical Education. Henry L. Abbot demonstrates that the Panama route is the only proper and possible one for The Isthmian Canal. Walter Allen discusses the life and character of William H. Seward. The number contains Christmas tales by the Countess Cesareco and Florence Wilkinton, a weird Scotch tale by John Buchan, and a characteristic story by Eliza Orne White. The Contributors' Club is especially lively, brilliant and interesting.

The World's Work.

The purpose of The World's Work is to interpret American activity in its widest ranges. This purpose is illustrated in the number for December by such diverse articles as "A Triumph of American Sculptors" (profusely and beautifully illustrated) in securing the greatest distinctions at the Paris Exposition, and "The Betterment of Working Life," an article (also fully illustrated) explaining what employers are doing for the comfort and improvement of employees in a number of factories of various sorts. Between these are articles explaining the results of exploration, pointing out definitely the chances for young men under the present conditions of industrial organization (an interview with bankers, managers, railroad men and professionals of distinction), an explanation of the manner and method of the Secretary of War, giving a clear insight into Mr. Root's character, an article on the Navy in the Philippines by Rear-Admiral Watson, who recently returned from the command of the fleet there, an explanation (with examples in colors of the recent progress that has been made in color photography, an article by Prof. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin on the great political changes of the century; a critical guide to all the newest books of value, and the record of American achievement under the title "The World's Workers."

Literary Notes.

The books for children on Little, Brown, and Company's fall list include the following: "The Young and Old Puritans of Hatfield," the fourth and concluding volume of the "Young Puritans Series," by Mary P. Wells Smith; "The Christmas Angel," by Katharine Pyle, with illustrations by the author; "Brenda: Her School and Her Club," by Helen Leah Reed, author of "Miss Theodora;" "Gold Seeking on the Dalton Trail, the Adventures of Two New England Boys in Alaska and the Northwest Territory," by Arthur R. Thompson; "A Little American Girl in India," by Harriet A. Cheever; "Phebe her Profession," by Anna Chapin Ray, a sequel to the popular "Teddy, Her Book;" "Scouting for Washington, a Story of the Days of Sumter and Tarleton," by John Preston True, author of "The Iron Star;" "A Child of Glee," by A. G. Plympton, author of "Dear Daughter Dorothy;" "The World's Discoverers, the Story of Bold Voyages by Brave Navigators during a Thousand Years," by William Henry Johnson; "Doris and her Dog Rodney," by Lily F. Wesselhoeft, author of "Madam Mary of the 1000;" "Nan's Chicopee Children," the third and concluding volume of the popular Chicopee Series, by Myra Sawyer Hamlin; and new editions of "The Joyous Story of Toto," and "Toto's Merry Winter," by Laura E. Richards.

An important work on the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona, will shortly be published by Little, Brown, and Company. The author, Prof. George Wharton James, has been exploring the Grand Canyon over a period of ten years, and has been tireless in his work of gathering the local history concerning these regions. He has followed carefully all possible traces of the early explorers, and relates, often in their own vivid words, the records of their thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes—adventures so wild that they rival those we read of in the most sensational fiction. The author himself met with many perilous experiences. He finds the scenery magnificent beyond description, the Indians and their legends and customs picturesque, and the life of a traveller and explorer fascinating in spite of its hardships. The volume includes accounts of the geology of the Grand Canyon, and a Bibliography of the Grand Canyon Region, as well as one hundred fine illustrations.

The Transit of Civilization, by Dr. Edward Eggleston, which pictures the quality and variations of the civilization brought from England to America in the seventeenth century is to be published immediately by D. Appleton and Company. This is pronounced one of the most important examples of culture history ever published in this country. Many of the themes which are treated have never been presented before in anything like an adequate manner.

Advance orders for Captain Mahan's new book, "The Problem of Asia, and its Effect upon International Policies," have necessitated a second edition before publication. The work will be issued November 17th, by Little, Brown, and Company; and will be uniform with Captain Mahan's recent volumes, "The Interest of America in Sea Power," and "Lessons of the War with Spain."

The Eagle's Heart, Mr. Hamlin Garland's new romance, promises to add another striking success to the list of remarkably successful American novels published within the last two or three years. The book is attracting much attention in England, while in this country there has already been a demand for new editions.

The illustrated edition of David Harum is said to begin its career with a popular welcome which indicates that a very large percentage of the readers of the half million or so copies already sold propose to add the handsome illustrated addition to their libraries.

The third edition of Rev. A. W. Jackson's "James Martineau, a Study and a Biography" is in preparation.

Women's Dep't.

St. Paul Maligned by Remonstrants.

It is astonishing to people who have studied the original Greek and Hebrew to hear men, presumably intelligent, quote St. Paul as saying what he did not say, and as teaching what he did not teach, concerning the rights and duties of women. Lucy Stone exposed these fallacies fifty years ago, with such ability and thoroughness as ought to have settled the question forever. Yet here is a gentleman who ought to know better, writing to a North Carolina paper, quoting St. Paul as opposed to the public speaking of women:

SOUTHERN FEMALE ORATORS.

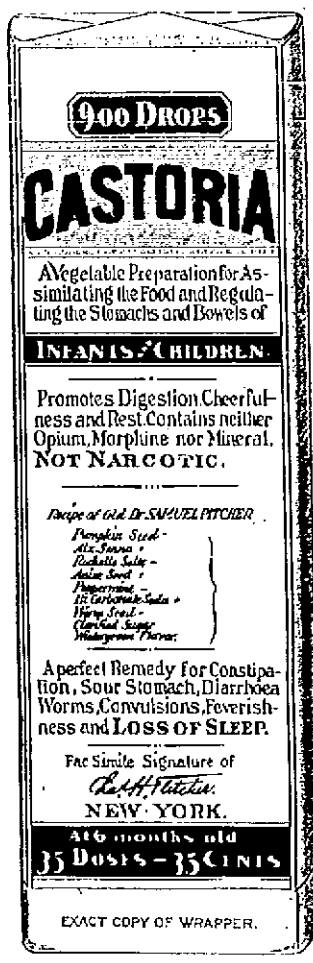
A great deal was said in the papers last week about a lecturer who was reported to have captured several audiences in addresses she delivered on the temperance question. She is a young woman of Southern birth, and loyal to her section, we have no doubt. We refer to Miss Kearney. At Marion, N. C., Miss Mattie Perry, of South Carolina, is at the head of a sanctified movement, where she conducts a school of considerable size, and heals the sick (except the ones who die), and who has made some reputation as an evangelist. These two women may be very worthy and earnest persons—we know nothing to the contrary—but there is something radically wrong with them. They both profess to believe in the Bible and stand upon its teachings; but at the same time they do violence to its plain commands. Like many of their kind they probably brush Paul aside as a "crusty old bachelor," but this does not answer the argument, and for the life of us we do not see how it can satisfy a conscience. If what Paul wrote was not divinely inspired, the whole body of Scriptures is discredited and falls to the ground. Yet some very good people are swept off their feet by the eloquence of these speaking women, and we have known them to become irreverent when Paul's prohibitions were appealed to.

The fact is, we have rarely known it to fail that a man who is taken in by these female lecturers and preachers begins to think that much of the Bible was written for a different age, where the surrounding circumstances were totally unlike the present period. This is the first false and dangerous step, and we warn our people against taking it. Stand by the Book, brethren, and if it takes a woman out of the pulpit or off the stage, let her go. Paul knew what he was doing. Another reason why we are especially skeptical about these two particular women is that they are of Southern birth. They were reared in homes where the proper sphere of woman is correctly understood. They have overridden a sentiment that should have restrained them, especially since it rests upon the Bible. They are not typical Southern women. They belong to another type. Let our noble Southern women still teach their daughters that it is against reason as well as against the Bible for a pure and modest girl to descend from the place God put her and take her stand on a level with men.

In the Bible, as translated into English, St. Paul is made to say, "Let your women keep silence in the churches, for it is not permitted to them to speak." What he actually wrote was, "It is not permitted to them to gabble, to chatter, to talk nonsense." For these are the primary meanings of the Greek word "*lalleo*." St Paul simply reprimanded silly, uneducated Corinthian women, exercising their novel Christian freedom of speech, from talking nonsense and disturbing a religious meeting. And lo! he is represented, 1900 years later, as imposing silence for all time to come on educated, intelligent, public-spirited American women, who have something worth saying, and say it!

To class Miss Belle Kearney with an advocate of faith-cure, and then to charge both alike with "discrediting Scripture," is simply puerile. "A young lady of Southern birth, and loyal to her section," Miss Kearney does not "descend from the place wherein God put her," when she advocates equal suffrage or temperance. On the contrary, she follows the example of the excellent women whom Paul expressly commended for doing a similar work as teachers and evangelists in the early church. There never yet was a social wrong or abuse which men have not sought to perpetuate by misquoting the Bible.

If St. Paul were living today he would be an ardent advocate of equal suffrage for women. H. B. B.



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CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

An Election-Day Incident.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 7, 1900.

Editor Woman's Journal:

A conversation which has just occurred in my home, in regard to yesterday's election, may be of interest to your readers, as illustrating the beauty of our election laws. The persons engaged in it were the mistress of the house, and an old colored man, half blind, who is employed occasionally for some chores, because of long service and of faithfulness to the extent of his ability.

"Well, uncle, did you vote yesterday?"

"Yes'm, yes'm, I voted."

"For whom did you vote?"

"Well, well, I dunno his name; you know I don' befer 'bout dat much." This with great hilarity.

"What ticket did you vote?"

"Well, I voted"—much hesitation here—"I voted de Union ticket."

"You did? How did you know how to do it?"

"Why, some culled man I know went in de box wid me an' tole me to put a mark by somebody's nose."

"Whose nose was it?"

"Well, I dunno, but dey tell me 'twas old Uncle Abe Linkum's nose. You know I ain' got much time to spen' here no mo' an' it don' make much difference to me. I couldn' see, you know an' I can't read, but I spec' 'twas all right;" this with much giggling and apparent enjoyment.

The Mistress.

The Strenuous Life.

There seems to be prevailing at present a sort of satiety of civilization, which is leading in all the departments of life to a temporary reversal of the moral progress made during the past century, says Professor Goldwin Smith in the December Atlantic. The revived love of war is not an isolated phenomenon. Half a century ago prize fighting was under the ban of decent society. In England, at least, no gentleman would have owned that he had been present at a prize fight. Only by one or two newspapers were prize fights reported; and these, at Eton, where there was no dislike of sport, but the great object was to train gentlemen, it was strictly forbidden to take. Now columns of the most respectable journals are filled with reports of prize fights in all their savage details, and women have begun to attend them. The tendency shows itself also in the popularity of so violent a game as football, which formerly was played in England by adults only among the roughs, mostly in the north of England. The present ideal is the "strenuous life;" that is, the life of combativeness and aggression. That life which has produced, for example, the United States, with all their industry, their commerce, their science, their invention, their literature, their laws, their social and political order, being pacific, is not strenuous, and falls short of the ideal.

"Mamma," said the small girl who was just learning to spell, "how do you spell hell?"

"Why," said the mother, "hell is a naughty word. You should not use it. Why do you want to spell it?"

"Oh," was the reply, "I wanted to spell Helen, and I thought I would learn to spell hell first."—Utica Observer.

An editor at Dawn, Mo., has named his paper The Twilight.

New York is Provincial.

Perhaps there is no city quite so provincial as New York, says A. Maurice Low in the December Atlantic, due to the fact that the average New Yorker, whether in society or business, has got into the habit of patronizing the inhabitants of any other city. The New York business man complacently feels that the rest of the country is financed by New York and must do as New York tells it; the society man or woman of New York believes that outside of New York, with few exceptions, there is no society worthy of the name, and what society does exist is merely a bad imitation of its New York prototype.

"I think the enemy has got our range, Captain," said the officer of the day.

"How in the world are we to cook our dinner?" replied the captain, absent mindedly.—(Yonkers Statesman.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Painless dentistry doesn't exist any more than do painless windows.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the only remedy on which you can depend for the cure of a protracted throat or lung affection, brought on by a cough or cold. It is the most reliable medicine sold; it always cures, and a bottle costs only 25 cents.

The average man would rather lose $5 on a horse race than a nickel through a hole in his pocket.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

A woman may have faith in a man, but she seldom believes more than half he says.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

It is better to have failed in a great undertaking than never to have made the attempt.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. and B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

The untruth of today is called a lie; the untruth of a hundred years ago is called a legend.

We give no rewards. An offer of this kind is the meanest of deceptions. Test the curative powers of Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in the Head and you are sure to continue the treatment. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying, does not produce sneezing. It soothes and heals the membrane. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

You are perfectly safe in lending money to a man who promptly returns a borrowed silk umbrella.

The new combination of Smart Weed and Belladonna, as used in Carter's Backache Plasters, has proved to be one of the best that could be made. Try one of these popular plasters in any case of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness of the chest or lungs, and you will be surprised and pleased by the prompt relief. In bad cases of chronic dyspepsia, a plaster over the pit of the stomach stops the pain at once. Ask for Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

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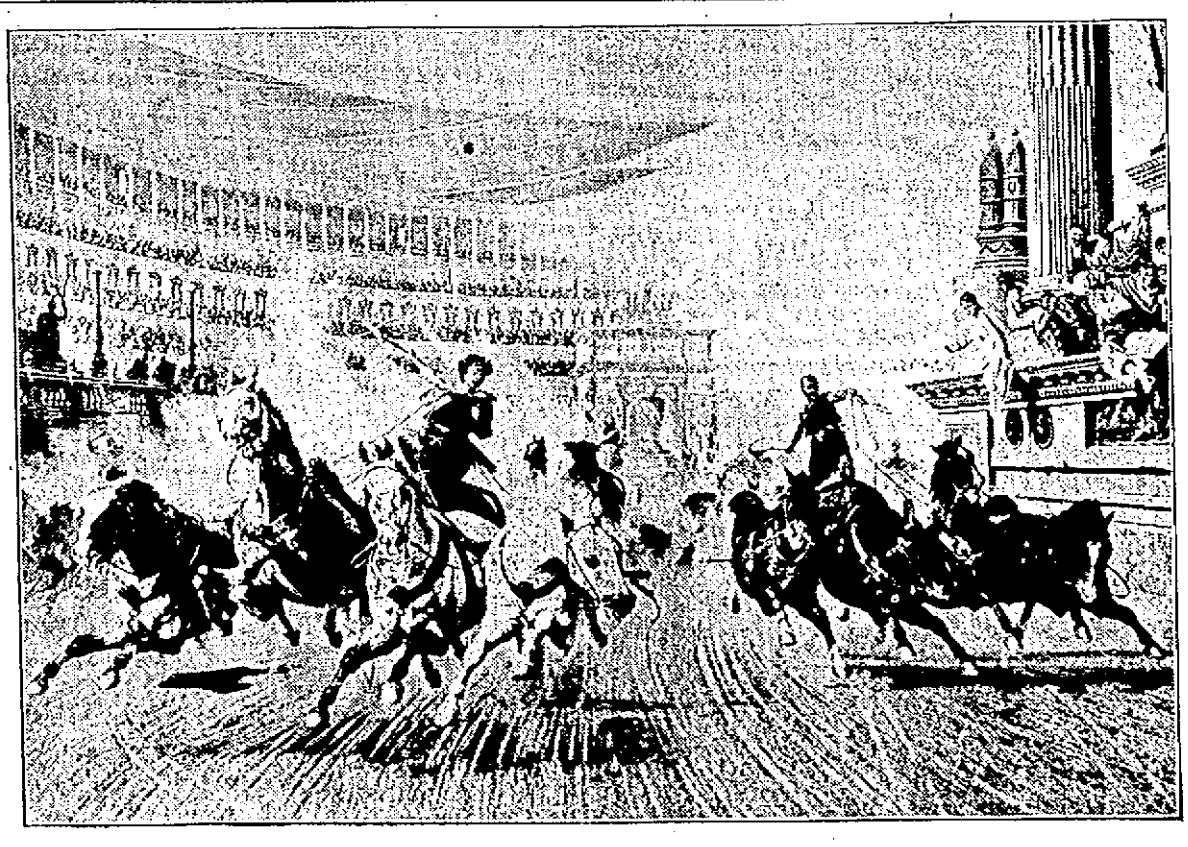

Scene from Klaw and Erlanger's Great Production of "Ben-Hur," to be presented at the New Colonial Theatre in Boston.

The chariot race in Ben-Hur is the most convincing bit of realism ever presented on the stage. The difficulty of practically developing this wonderful feature was one of the reasons which caused Gen. Lew Wallace, the author of the story, to decline for years to permit the book to be dramatized. After Klaw & Erlanger had submitted to him a complete working model of the mechanism of this scene, and had demonstrated to him its thorough practicability, he began to consider the dramatization of the book. He saw what a marvelous achievement a real chariot race on the stage would be, and that it could be accomplished with the apparatus Klaw & Erlanger had had invented and constructed. Then he became very enthusiastic over it. This and other difficult problems having been successfully solved, he consented to the translation of the story into a drama.

The chariot race occurs in the fifth act of the play. It is preceded by a scene showing the exterior of the circus in Antioch. Here the great wager is laid between Sanballat, the secret agent of Simonides (the steward of Ben-Hur), and the Roman contestant, Messala. The signal for the race is sounded and the crowds rush into the arena. The stage is suddenly darkened. A fanfare of trumpets is heard and the din of the shouting of a riotous multitude.

The lights are on. Over the course, through clouds of dust, with a sound as of muffled thunder, the chariots of Ben-Hur and Messala, each drawn by four blooded horses, exactly fitting the descriptions in the story, speed in full career. The walls of the arena, the stalls and the galleries, crowded with excited spectators, whirl dizzily by. The four blood bays of Ilderim draw past the whites and blacks. At the turn the wheel of Messala's chariot spins from its axle. Messala reels in his chariot and falls headlong under the feet of plunging horses. Darkness.

* * * * *

The next scene shows the vast curve of the amphitheatre, stretching away in perspective. Ben-Hur, in his chariot, is before the Consul's seat, being crowned as the victor and receiving the plaudits of the people.

It cost Klaw & Erlanger over $20,000 to develop this magnificent incident in the play. The eight horses alone cost them $7,000. The horse markets of the country were scoured to secure them and 120 were tested on the apparatus. From this number twelve were selected, suited by temperament for this work. Eight of these are used as principals and four as substitutes in case of accident or sickness.

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Will prove its superiority over all other Lehigh Coals when you test it in your Greenhouse or Furnace. You don't get up in the morning and find furnace or stove has consumed all its contents. It will burn longer, without clinkering, than any other coal in this market. Lorberry, Lykens Valley and Pittson White and Red Ash Coals always in stock.

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In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and his signature.

Direct all communications to
E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1900.

NOTES.

LORD, TURNER, SMITH, ELLERY.—These scattered notes may be of service to those who are interested in the above families, and in the Lord query that was published a few weeks ago. They have been collected from various sources and ought to give clues to some of the many puzzles in these lines:—

Lawrence Turner, of Lynn, wife Sarah fined in court in Essex Co. 1650. He, of Rhode Island, deposed 1653, aged about 32 years. (Essex court files.) Thomas Billington was witness against her.

Damaris Turner (Lawrence) christened at St. Dionis Back church, London, Sept. 24, 1638.

Launcel Turner buried St. Martin's in the Fields, London, Feb. 26, 1615. Anne, buried St. Martin's in the Fields Nov. 14, 1615.

Sarah Turner, age 20 a. passenger to Virginia in "Merchant Benaventure" 1635.

John Turner, at Springfield, Mass., May 2, 1649.

Elisha, son of John, of Seituate, and Rubamah Arnold married New London, Ct. Dec. 19. 1723 (Perhaps connected with Elisha Smith.)

Phillip Turner and Deborah Baldwin married Mansfield Ct., 1768. A "Dr. Phillip Turner in Norwich, Ct., about 1768.

I have Wm. Turner and Sarah Smith married Nov. 1730, their son Wm. born, —— 26, 1731. Their son Silas was born about 1757 died at East Machias Me., 1843 aged 86 years. That would make his mother born Oct. 25, 1714, 43 years when he was born and his oldest brother 26 years old. Was he the youngest child? He was a sea-captain, and I have a pair of andirons which he brought from abroad to his daughter. He married Jane Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, of Machias, but formerly of Sandwich, Mass., where so many Turners lived, and I think the two Smith families must be connected.

Rev. Benj. Lord, D. D. graduated from Yale, 1714, of Norwich, Conn., married Anne Taylor (Rev. Edw. and Ruth (Wyllis) Taylor, and died 1781. He married[1] Elizabeth Tisdale at Newport, Nov. 21, 1750. First wife died Jan. 5, 1748. She, perhaps, born in Westfield 1696. Perhaps he was brother of Jemima (Lord) Smith.) Rev. Edward married June 2, 1692, Ruth Wyllys (Samuel and Ruth (Haynes) Wyllys, and died June 29, 1729. She died Jan. — 1730.

One of Rev. Benj. Lord's granddaughters married a Coit.

Samuel Wyllys, of Hartford born 1632 in England married Ruth Haynes about 1655. He, son of George and Mary Wyllys. His wife, daughter of Governor John Haynes and second wife Mabel Harlakenden, second wife died at Hartford May 30, 1709. Ruth died before him, before Nov. 28, 1688, when he married Mrs. Mary Love, at Berwick, Me. Richard and Abraham Lord in Berwick, Me., 1715 to 1722.

A "Richard Lord, one of the patentees under charter of Charles II, of Connecticut. There in Hartford, 1657.)

A "Philip Lord, Jr., of Ipswich, drowned in Plum Id. River 1785 age 37 years.

Elias Lord and Elizabeth Coit married at Griswold Ct. —— 1754.

Jonathan Lord and Ruth Rogers married at Middletown, Conn. 1746.

Richard and Abigail (Warren) Lord, of Hartford had children born about 1690 to 1700.

Richard Lord (Richard and Abigail) married Ruth Wyllys, at Hartford, Dec. 31, 1724.

Abigail Lord, who had two sisters who married Allens, at East Winsor Ct. married Silas Simons.) Silas, very uncommon name, and given to one of Wm. Turner's children.)

Elisha Lord married Susanna Alcott, Woodsbury or Woodstock? Ct. 1794.

Dr. Elisha Lord, of Pomfret or Abington married about 1764, widow of Daniel Coit.

James, Benjamin and Daniel Lord in Saybrook and Lyme.

Robert Lord, Sr. of Ipswich 1635-6 who died Aug. 21, 1683 in 80th year calls William Bartholomew "brother" (were there not Bartholomews in Newport?) mentioned w Mary (Wailt) daughters Sarah, Mary, Abigail, Hannah, Susanna; grandsons and daughters: William, Joseph, Samuel, Mary, children of daughter Chandler deceased (Lawrence T., Jr. and w. Mary, had Sarah, Susanna, Hannah, William and Joseph). Peleg and Jemima Smith had Sarah, Mary, William, Hannah and Abigail). Could Jemima S. and Mary T. have been sisters and granddaughters of Robert Lord? Sarah married Wilson; Abigail, Foster; Susannah, Osgood; Hannah, Grow or Gow.

A "Mrs. Jemima Lord" lived in Ipswich. She was daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah Sanborn, of Hampton, N. H. Her first husband —— Stacy; second —— Lord, of Ipswich. She would answer very well, if her birth date were not May 17, 1702. It is possible I copied it wrong, or it may be her death date, and she, be the mother of our Jemima.

The Lords and Coits inter-married considerably and William Ellery, of Gloucester's second wife, mother of Newport Ellery family was Mary Coit (John and Mary) and his daughter Hannah married a Coit. Among William Ellery's children: William, Hannah, Benjamin, Susanna, Mary, Abigail, John, Jemima born Apr. 17, 1696. (could she be the one, record gives her as Mrs. when she married Smith, was she a widow, or was she called so because her father was a man of distinction, or because her husband bore the title of Captain? Of these names, William, Hannah, Benjamin, Mary and Abigail found among Pelegs S. children and William, Hannah, Susanna, and John among Lawrence Turner, Jr's children and Philip Smith's have names in common: Mary, Elizabeth, Phebe, Hannah. Epes Ellery born Gloucester, 1769 Child born 1912 named "Edw. Turner."

Did William Ellery, of Newport, born 1701, son of Benjamin and Abigail, have a sister, Jemima or Mary?

I have a copy of the will, in substance, of Lawrence Turner, Jr. In it he names wife Mary, daughters: Mary married Job Peckham; Sarah, married George Bliss; Susanna, married Joseph Brightman; Elizabeth, Hannah, Ann, Content, Phebe, Diana, William, John, Joseph. Will made June 24, 1717 probated May, 1719, William Barker, Joshua Barker, Jr. and William Sanford, witnesses. Only the three oldest daughters married at date of will, and all of the boys under twenty one.

Barker, Arnold, Westcott, Smith, Ellery, Bliss, Coggeshall, Sanford, families, all have unusual names in common with Turner family, Content, Lawrence, Diana, Phebe, Damaris &c.

Joseph Turner married Abigail Smith at Newport, Aug. 16, 1744. William Turner married Sarah Smith, at Newport, Nov. 1730. Each family had an Ellery Turner, Joseph, a son, William, a grandson.

William Lord, of Salem, deposed in court, age about 60, 1680. Wife Jane age about 56. Will dated 1683, give wife Jane, sons Joseph, William, Jeremiah, daughters Dinah (Diana?) Abigail, Margaret, Elizabeth and Jane.

Joseph and Benjamin Lord, twins of Thomas and Alice, baptised Charlestown 25-7, 1669, Joseph (T. & A.) baptised 23-4, 1672. Rev. Joseph Lord from Charlestown, married Abigail Hinckley (Gov. H.) June 2, 1698. (History of Cape Cod) Gov. H's second wife was widow of Capt. Glover. Edw. Smith came from Rehoboth, 1643.

Lord Joshua, (Sam. & Eliz.) baptized Charlestown, 1676. There was a "Joshua Turner", I think, in Newport.

Elisha Lord married Susanna Alcott, at Woodbury or Woodstock Ct. Dec. 13, 1791.

Richard Lord married Mary, daughter of Henry and Ann (Pynchon Smith also, Capt. Richard Lord married Sarah Graves, he original proprietor at Hartford, Conn. I find Ann Pynchon (Wm.) of Roxbury married Henry Smith, son to Wm. Pynchon's sec. wife, by a former husband who was Mrs. Frances Sanford of Roxbury. They moved to Connecticut.

Sarah Graves was daughter of John, of Roxbury, he came 1633.

Jane Lord, a maid servant at Roxbury in 1640 married Thomas Hale of Roxbury, who moved to Hartford.

Mary Turner was a maid servant at Roxbury.

Job and Joseph Cott were in Boston 1739-1746.

Mary Sanford (Rich of Boston) married 1656 Edward Turner.

Peleg Sanford of Newport, brother to John of Portsmouth, married Mary Brenton children Ann, Bridget, Elizabeth.

Samuel Sanford of Portsmouth, R. I., (probably brother of John and Peleg) had a Mary born April 27, 1671.

One of Peleg Smith's guardians was a Slade of Rehoboth. Wm. Slade was in Newport 1659. May not this man have been grandfather to Peleg S. and the guardian Slade his uncle?

Edw. Smith, of Weymouth, had Phebe born August 15 or November 1642, was indicted 1650, in Rehoboth for not going to church to worship on Sunday, freeman at Newport, 1655, daughter Sarah married November 24, 1646, Stephen Arnold of Providence.

Philip Smith, of Newport, named a trustee in will of John Clarke.

Robert Barker and Agnes Turner married at St. Martin in the Fields, London, Dec. 9, 1601.

Lawrence Turner, and Tobias Saunders, of Taunton, bought land of —— in Newport about 1652. Does that mean that he lived in Taunton before moving to Newport. I believe there is no known connection between the Lawrence Turner family and the John Turner family from whom Dr. Henry Turner was descended; but I have thought it probable that they were brothers, both from Taunton, and with the same family names in a great many instances. The Tew family is in some way connected with the family of Peleg Smith, also with the Turners. Lawrence Turner rep. from Newport, 1691, was that father or son? Savage says that Lawrence Turner, Sr. moved from Newport to Greenwich, but does not say when; it would seem that he was too old in 1691, to be representative. Jemima Turney (could that be Turner?) of Fairfield, Conn., 8 years old, 1696, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca, brothers Benjamin, Robert, Thomas, Jonathan, sisters Rebecca and Sarah. She would be the right age for Jemima Lord Smith. I send all this in the hope that out of it all some one may be able to find something which will help to settle the identity of the wives of Lawrence Turner, Jr., and Peleg Smith. It would seem, too, that the names of the husbands and wives of the children of the two families might furnish clues, as so many married couples in those days were own cousins. The custom was almost universal to marry cousins or into the families of the nearest neighbors, in isolated communities. I have noticed, that the eldest son, if not named after the father, was almost always named after the maternal grandfather, and the oldest daughter after the mother or maternal grandmother.

I have one more note: Edw. Tew and Mary Hoar m. at Dighton, Mass., Jan. 3, 1744, lived in Newport. Children Edw. born March 13, 1746, Mary born Jan. 21, 1747-8. Wm. Turner, who married Sarah Smith had a charge against the estate of Edw. Tew.

Wm. Tew of Newport (Henry) and Abigail Sisson (George) of Portsmouth married March 16, 1707-8.

E. J. T.

QUERIES.

1745. SHERMAN—Elizabeth Sherman, daughter of Peleg and Alice (Fish) Sherman, married George Sisson, son of Richard and Ann (Card) Sisson. Elizabeth, born 1702-3 had brother Peleg, born 1701, who married Bathsheba Sherman. George Sisson and Elizabeth had son George born 1731, married 1761 Mary Hall, daughter of Parker Hall. Was this the Parker Hall born November 27, 1711, son of William[3] (Benjamin[2], William[1]) and Mary, daughter of George Brownell? (all of Portsmouth).

Peleg and Bathsheba Sherman, married 1731, had son Parker born 1734, Ruth Freeman, daughter of David. Did Parker Sherman marry 2d Mercy Sisson, daughter of John Sisson who was uncle of George who married Elizabeth Sherman? (See queries 441 and 946 in early Mercurys).

Parker Sherman and Mercy —— had Peleg, born Dec. 15, 1759, Sarah, born March 23, 1761. Did they have Audley, born about 1768?—J. F. S.

1746. BROWNELL. TRIPP—Thomas Brownell, of Dartmouth, Mass., had a daughter Thankful, who married, January 1749-50, Isaac Tripp of Dartmouth, Mass. Who was Thomas Brownell? Would like names of his children, wife and ancestors.—C. E. G., Jr.

1747. COGGESHALL—Does any one know the maiden name of the wife of Joshua Coggeshall, grandson of President John Coggeshall? When and where was she born?—F. R. B.

1748. FRY—Can any one give the date of death of Benjamin Fry who was born at East Greenwich, R. I., February 11, 1726? His wife Rachel died in 1798. Wanted also proof that this same Benjamin Fry was Major of the Kent County Militia from 1776 to 1783 or 86. —W. C. F.

1749. HAMMOND—Wanted, any information relating to descendants of Jonathan Hammond, of Providence, who married Anne Remington of Johnston, R. I., Feb. 8, 1761. Did they emigrate to New York prior to the Revolution?—F. S. H.

1750. COMSTOCK. SPRAGUE—Wanted, ancestry of Azariah Comstock, and his wife Zerviah Sprague, who were married at Smithfield, R. I., April 20, 1735.—F. S. H.

1751. SLACK—Wanted, ancestry of Bethiah Slack, who married Nathaniel Whipple at Cumberland, R. I., April 22, 1736.—F. S. H.

1752. SHEFFIELD—Can any one give the parentage of Elizabeth Sheffield who married John Holmes Gardiner of Newport about 1750? John Holmes Gardiner was the son of Deputy Governor John Gardiner and Frances Sanford, his wife.—A. E. W.

1753. JONES. BRIGGS—Who were the parents of Esther Jones who married Solomon Drowne[2] (Leonard[1]). Nov. 8, 1705?

Who was Elizabeth, second wife of Clement Briggs[2]? Who was Mary, wife of Remember Briggs[2] (Clement[1])? Who was Hannah, the wife of Timothy Briggs[1] (Samuel[2], Remember[1], Clement[1])?—W. P. W.

1754. GODFREY—In the "Old Burial Ground" at Newport, R. I., are four stones marking the graves of four members of the Godfrey family, one of which reads as follows, viz:

"Sacred to the Memory of Anstis Godfrey, widow of the late Capt. James Godfrey, who departed this life May 29, 1830. Aged 83 years."

Adjoining are the graves of their daughters, Antis Almy Godfrey, who died July 29, 1837; Mary Greene Godfrey, who died Dec. 11, 1841; Abby S. Godfrey, who died April 9, 1863.

Was the late Capt. James Godfrey, the one who commanded the privateer "Lady Washington" in 1776? When did he die? Where was he buried? What is his line of ascent to Richard Godfrey who was born in England, came to this country and was in Taunton, Mass., as early as 1652?—C. S.

ANSWERS.

1663. GIFFORD.—I find in my notes Yelverton Gifford, born 1676, April 22, died about 1772, of North Kingstown, son of John and Elihu (Crowell) Gifford. He married, 1714, February 28, Ann Northup, of ——? Children, Ann, born 1715, June 5, married William Congdon; Elizabeth married a Davis; Patience, born 1717, February 9, married Joseph Arnold; Hannah married Joseph Arnold; John (Capt. John), born 1723, died 1760. Yelverton's will, on file in North Kingstown, mentions grandchildren ——ah Gifford (Josiah), Peleg, Martha and Abigail Watson.—A. A. W.

1731. ROGERS—Benjamin Barber (probably of Samuel[2] and Anne, Moses[1]), had two daughters who married Samuel and Harper Rogers. These sons-in-law are mentioned in the evidence taken 1788, in suit of Robert Kenyon vs. Nathan Barber. This Benjamin owned the Great Neck farm, so-called, in South Kingstown, R. I.—A. A. W.

1743. PRIME. NELSON. BOARDMAN.—Mark[1] Prime, born in England, settled with wife Anne ——, in Rowley, Mass., prior to 1644. His name does not appear in the list of 60 families, who settled there in 1638, but is found in the list of 76 families who were there in 1644 when the town was surveyed. He was the first miller of Rowley, and appears to have been in partnership with Mr. Nelson, and later with Richard Drummer, but must have bought out his partner as the mill is included in the inventory of the estate of his son Samuel, in 1684. He died Dec. 21, 1683. Will, Essex Prob. 4:76, proved April 15, 1684, names eldest son Samuel as executor, but as Samuel died before the will was proved his widow, Sarah, and Ensign, Abel Platts, were appointed to administer his father's estate.

Samuel[2] Prime, born Rowley, Aug. 14, 1649, married Jan. 1, 1673-4 Sarah Platts, born Oct. 16, 1654, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Law) Platts. He died March 18, 1683-4.

Mark[3] Prime, their third child, baptized Rowley, March 13, 1680-1; married Feb. 10, 1702-3 Jane Lambert, born Sept. 10, 1685, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Lambert, of Rowley. He died Oct. 2, 1722. Their fourth child, Thomas[4] Prime, born Rowley, May 16, 1710, married (Pub.) Jan. 24, 1716-7, Abigail Boardman (probably daughter of John Boardman), of Rowley. He died July —, 1796.

Mary Nelson, wife of Thomas[4] Prime, was probably a descendant of Captain Philip Nelson, but I cannot give her parentage. I can give much more information about families of Prime, Platts, Law, Lambert, &c.—F. S. H.

"You say that you have a wealthy uncle," said the judge to the colored culprit before him, "where does he live?"

"In Georgia, sah, an' he's powerful rich—he's a melonaire."

As between the Belgian hare and the Welch rarebit, give us the latter.

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MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made by Mariano Pacheo, of Portsmouth, in Rhode Island, to Henry C. Anthony, of said Portsmouth, dated October 26th, 1898, and recorded in Volume 21, pages 113 and 119, of the Land Evidence of said Portsmouth, records of the condition of said mortgage having been made and still existing; the said mortgagee will sell at public auction, in said Portsmouth, on the premises hereinafter described, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest which said Mariano Pacheo had at the time of the execution of said mortgage, and did by said mortgage convey, in or to that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Portsmouth, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northerly, by land of Benj. G. Sherman; Westerly, by land of Henry C. Anthony; Southerly, by the North Coal Mine road (so called), leading from West Main road to Portsmouth Station, and by land of Annie D. R. Sullivan; Easterly, by land of said Annie D. R. Sullivan, and by land of Henry C. Anthony and the heirs of William Borden, containing ten acres of land, more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to said Mariano Pacheo by deed from Eldora J. Anthony, of Portsmouth, dated October 25, 1898, (reserving, however, the right for Benj. C. Sherman, his heirs and assigns to pass and repass across the east side of said granted premises, to and from his land which lies next north thereof, where the path now is), or however otherwise bounded or described, said property being all that was granted by said Mortgage Deed, which deed is hereby made part hereof.

Said mortgagee hereby gives notice of his intention to bid for said property at said sale thereof.

HENRY C. ANTHONY.
JOHN C. BURKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 7, 1900—12-8-4w

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.,
November 19, A. D. 1900.

WILLIAM T. HOWLAND and others, present to this Court their petition in writing, praying that Clinton G. Smith, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator on the estate of

ELIZABETH W. HOWLAND,

widow, late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the seventeenth day of December next, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
11-24 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.,
November 19, A. D. 1900.

CHARLES H. WARD, the Administrator on the estate of

HENRY P. TABER,

late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his second and final account therewith, showing distribution as ordered by this Court, and thereon prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the seventeenth day of December next, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
11-24 Probate Clerk.

Given a Ten-Year Sentence.

Hartford, Dec. 7.—John Phelan was yesterday sentenced to five years on each of two counts of criminal assault upon John Greenberg. Previous to his arrest the prisoner had represented himself as deaf and dumb, and had collected from a large number of people here money which he said he intended to use to obtain an education.

Seven Counts of Libel.

Salem, Mass., Dec. 4.—The declaration in the libel suit of R. A. McCrillis against Internal Revenue Collector Gill was filed yesterday in the superior court. The declaration is in seven counts, each of which charges Gill with libel.

GOLD.

The present outlook for the industry of mining is the brightest that has yet dawned upon this country. With the unparalleled period of prosperity now existing the attention of capital is turning from the usual ruts and reaching out to the unmeasured wealth locked up in the Western Mountains. When we realize that hardly one per cent of this great mineral storehouse has been as yet touched and consider the millions of dollars already realized in legitimate mining operations, we form but a slight conception of the vast stores of wealth awaiting the hand of enterprise to turn it to the use of man.

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AGREEMENT REACHED.

Envoys at Pekin Agree With Views Presented by the United States.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The foreign ministers at Pekin reached an agreement on Tuesday which was submitted to the home governments. Secretary Hay yesterday cabled Mr. Conger authorizing him to sign the agreement on behalf of the United States government.

It is difficult to gather details of the understanding at this time. However, it is known that in the two important issues that were still open, namely, those relating to punishment and indemnity, the views of the United States government have prevailed. As to the punishments they are to be the severest that can be inflicted by the Chinese government. As to indemnity the Chinese government is to formally admit its liability, and then the matter is to be left for future negotiations. It was understood that on the other points the French proposition has formed the basis of the agreement.

Oscar Wilde Died Yesterday.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Oscar Wilde died yesterday in an obscure house in the Latin quarter from meningitis. He was received into the Catholic church on his death-bed.

OSCAR WILDE.

Oscar Wilde, who was about 45 years old, was born in Dublin, and was the son of William M. Wilde, a surgeon-dentist. Oscar was educated at Trinity college and at Oxford. In 1879 he went to London, and soon after originated the so-called "aesthetic craze." Wilde visited the United States later on a lecturing tour. When he returned to Europe his success was even greater than before. He had reached the zenith of his fame in 1891, when he was arrested and convicted of a felony. Since his release he has lived, as an outcast, in Italy and France.

Mrs. Stevens Remains at the Head.

Washington, Dec. 7.—At yesterday's session of the W. C. T. U. convention the old officers were re-elected, as follows: President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens; vice president-at-large, Anna A. Gordon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry; recording secretary, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp; treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker.

MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS.

Tribute to American Skill.

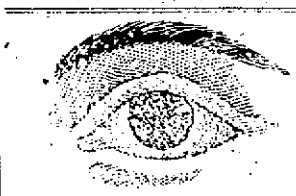
Boston, Dec. 7.—The institute of technology has just learned by cable that the department of beaux arts and education of the French government desires to own a number of the large framed drawings exhibited at the world's fair in Paris by its department of architecture. In asking for these drawings from the M. I. T., it has paid the highest honor ever rendered to a foreign institution.

Charged With Killing Wife.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 7.—Rev. D. E. Stuart, the Baptist minister of Wyoming, charged with committing a criminal operation upon his wife, who afterwards died, was discharged from custody yesterday by Judge Woodward. Stuart was soon rearrested on a warrant charging him with causing his wife's death by administering carbolic acid. He was committed to jail.

Litigation Over Arnold Estate.

Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 6.—Judge Blodgett yesterday appointed the Industrial Trust company of this city administrator of the estate of General Olney Arnold. The appointment was contested by four of the seven heirs, and a notice of appeal has been filed, which means the beginning of litigation over property which is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $500,000.



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